

Rhodesian Attack Reportedly Kills Several Hundred

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Several hundred guerrillas killed at least 700 people in a surprise attack on at least seven villages in southern Rhodesia Sunday and yesterday.

However, the Rhodesian government has not issued an official statement on the attack. It has only said that the guerrillas had been carrying out a series of attacks in the area.

Date Set for Rhodesia Majority Rule

By Bernard Weinraub

ENDEA, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia said today that he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Smith, who seemed tense after a 1-hour 40-minute session today, said he planned to return home to Salisbury tomorrow and would resume his duties as prime minister today.

Near-Record Voter Turnout Is Reported Across the U.S.

Race Still Too Close to Call

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—

Unusually heavy turnouts were reported today as Americans chose between Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter to lead the nation as president for the next four years.

Generally sunny skies contributed to the turnout in both urban and rural areas. Massachusetts State Secretary Paul Guzzi called the turnout "amazing." Leaders of the NAACP in Indiana predicted a record turnout of black voters in the pivotal state.

Historically, a big vote favors the Democrats, the majority party. If the trend continues through this day, analysts agreed, it could help Mr. Carter in his bid to oust Mr. Ford from the White House.

Long lines were reported in many states, including Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Texas and Colorado.

The analysts said they expected the election to be one of the closest of the century.

A poll by the Roper organization, however, showed Mr. Carter with 51 per cent and Mr. Ford with 47 per cent. The survey, taken for the Public Broadcasting Service, had a three-point margin of error either way.

The tight race projected yesterday in the Harris poll, which gave Mr. Carter a 45-45 per cent lead over Mr. Ford, was in line with polls announced by other research groups. George Gallup's latest poll found the race too close to call, with Mr. Ford in the lead by 47-45.

Dead Heat

A National Broadcasting Co. poll announced yesterday called the race a dead heat, at 41 per cent each with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy at 6 per cent. NBC said that when the interviewees were asked who they supported without Sen. McCarthy being listed, Mr. Carter held a 44-43 per cent edge, while "others" got 1 per cent, and undecided 13 per cent.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter made last-minute television appeals to the voters last night.

In a campaign marked for the first time by federal government restrictions on spending, and with the bulk of that spending going for television, the candidates poured most of their remaining resources into pre-recorded presentations that occupied television screens for three solid hours, with Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter appearing in succession on one network after another.

Both the Carter and Ford TV productions were slick in execution, but they broke no new ground on issues.

While the nominees' images flickered on millions of television sets, they spent election eve in close combat for the 21 electoral votes of pivotal Michigan, where final polls showed the President clinging to a slim lead in his home state.

Mr. Ford, who had earlier made a final bid for support in Akron, Canton and Columbus, Ohio, ended his quest for one of the great come-from-behind victories in U.S. political history outside Detroit and in his home town of Grand Rapids. He re-

turned to the White House today after voting.

Mr. Carter completed his exhausting two-year campaign for the White House at a rally in Flint, Mich., carrying the fight onto his rival's home ground. Earlier, he made one last effort at a rally in Los Angeles to reverse an apparent Ford trend in

California. He voted this morning in Plains, Ga.

History will be made whoever wins. If Mr. Carter wins, he would be the first president from the Deep South since Zachary Taylor (1849-1850) and Mr. Ford would be the first incumbent to lose a general election since

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



HARKING BACK—President Ford holding a campaign poster from his first and successful bid for Congress in 1948. He autographed it yesterday outside Wealthy Street Elementary School in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he and his wife cast their ballots.

Tearfully Praises Parents

Ford Votes in Grand Rapids, Unveils Mural on His Life

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 2 (AP)—President Ford cast his ballot here today and then paid a tearful tribute to his parents before heading back to the White House to await the outcome of the election.

Tears filled Mr. Ford's eyes as he watched the unveiling of an airport mural depicting his life from infancy to Michigan University football player, to congressman and finally to President.

His cheeks flushed and his voice cracking, Mr. Ford praised his mother and father, saying, "I owe everything to them."

"I'm just overwhelmed," he told the crowd at Kent County Airport, "and if I had any good sense I'd sit down."

Earlier, Mr. Ford voted at a local elementary school.

He cast his ballot by punching a card in a metal, three-sided booth that lacks curtains to totally conceal a voter exercising his franchise. His wife, Betty, voted in a booth beside him.

Asked if he felt lucky, Mr. Ford said, "Sure do. Don't you think we have good reason?"

On arrival at the White House in a helicopter, the President and Mrs. Ford emerged from the craft arm in arm as a crowd applauded and two local high school bands played "The Victors," the University of Michigan fight song that was Mr. Ford's campaign anthem.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the Fords planned to rest until the election returns began coming in later in the day. He said Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, would join the President at the White House for what Mr. Nessen said is a long-planned victory party.

Televised Appeal

Last night, Mr. Ford made a televised final appeal to voters. It was a half-hour film heavy with patriotic music and scenes that showed him as a family man and chief executive.

The three networks broadcast the paid program in each case just after Jimmy Carter's strikingly more low-key show was broadcast.

Mr. Ford's program was filled with testimonials from a varied group that included entertainer Pearl Bailey, former Democratic Rep. Edith Green of Oregon, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

While Mr. Carter rested, his

Special Edition For Elections

The normal distribution of the International Herald Tribune will be augmented today in more than 20 cities in Western Europe by a special U.S. elections edition. This edition, which will carry the words "Election Edition" in the upper left-hand corner of Page 1, will contain more up-to-date results of the elections than the regular editions. It will be available a few hours after regular editions of the IHT are put on sale. This special service will be available in Paris, Nice, Cannes, Monaco, Geneva, Zurich, London, Brussels, Maastricht, Antwerp, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Oslo and Copenhagen.

Carter Votes Early in Plains And Stays Home With Family

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 2 (AP)—Jimmy Carter voted early today and then sequestered himself at home with his family.

The Democratic nominee planned to fly to Atlanta later to watch the election returns at a hotel.

When the results are known, Mr. Carter will make a speech at which supporters hope will be a victory celebration at Atlanta's World Trade Center, and then return to Plains.

The candidate, who ended 22 months on the campaign trail early this morning, got only about three hours of sleep before voting.

He had no comment on reports of heavy voting around the country, which was expected to help his chances. But press director Rex Gramm said, "We're pleased, very pleased."

Family at Voting Site

The former Georgia governor, his wife, Rosalynn, son Chip and Chip's wife, Caron, went to their polling place at about 7:10 a.m.

The Carters waited in line until seven persons in front of them voted. Mr. Carter spent about five minutes marking his ballot and when he emerged from the booth, smiled and said: "Thank you all. Let's get our crowd out."

"I'm glad the campaign is over," he told newsmen outside. "It was a good one. I think Sen. Mondale and I adequately presented ourselves to the American people."

While Mr. Carter rested, his



Democrat Jimmy Carter leaving voting machine.

McCarthy Goal Is 5% of Vote As Protest of 2-Party System

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (AP)—In the final appearance of his independent presidential campaign, Eugene McCarthy said yesterday that he was the victim of "the greatest effort in American history to keep one man off the ballot."

When a telephone poll on a local television show gave him 4 per cent of the vote, the former senator from Minnesota, who was not put on the ballot in California, said that write-in votes would provide "a test of California voters' literacy and their determination not to be dominated by the two-party system."

Mr. McCarthy was on the ballot in 29 states. In the 21 others, he was counting on write-in votes, which are often difficult to record on state ballots.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. McCarthy received a standing ovation from about 300 students on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. He criticized the policies of Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter, saying that some of President Ford's proposals are better, but he added: "In the long run, I don't think either will work."

He denied that he had entered the campaign to draw votes away from either Mr. Carter or Mr. Ford, and he said he believed that he would detract about the same number of votes from each.

Some Democrats had expressed fears that votes for Mr. McCarthy would come mostly from those who otherwise would have voted for Mr. Carter, and that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Saudi and Sudanese Units on Way

Syrian Troops for Peace Force Reportedly Enter Lebanon

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Syria has sent reinforcements to Lebanon to join the projected Arab peace-keeping force.

Travelers from near the Syrian frontier reported that about 3,000 soldiers crossed the border into Lebanon last night with their tanks and armored cars already painted the color of the Arab peace force.

Reports in the Beirut press today said that Saudi and Sudanese troops had already arrived in Syria on their way here.

Other contingents from Yemen, Southern Yemen and Libya will be sent here eventually to be part of the Arab force approved by two Arab summit conferences held last month. The Arab heads of state recommended a force of 30,000 men.

Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, the Arab League special envoy, said at a press conference yesterday that Arab troops were due to arrive within 48 hours.

Mr. Kholy met Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and handed him a detailed plan for the stationing of Arab forces on the confrontation lines.

Beirut was relatively calm today after a night of heavy fighting during which shells fell on residential areas. Incendiary bombs gutted the sixth floor of the Moslem Barbir Hospital, located on the line separating the capital's Christian and Moslem districts.

According to a rightist radio station, artillery duels raged this afternoon in the north of Lebanon.

The plan submitted by Mr. Kholy was laid down at two days of meetings between Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the initial Arab peace-keeping force sent here four months ago, and military aides of the Lebanese President.

Mr. Chammoun, who is known to be a close friend of the Jordanian monarch, had earlier said that Arab troops would not be admitted into Christian districts.

Sources noted that King Hussein's good offices came after Syrian pressure on the rightists failed to produce results. The sources said the Syrians were prepared to break through Christian lines if rightists continued to refuse to allow the observation posts for the Arab force. Syrian troops are to form the backbone of the force.

Informal sources said that Iraq has been threatening to take action to disrupt Syria's military peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon.



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, bends an ear to hear newsman's question in Geneva.

كتاب الأمل

South African Editor Faces Jail for Hiding News Source

EAST LONDON, South Africa (NYT).—If Donald Woods, editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, goes to jail soon to serve a six-month sentence for declining to disclose a source of information, he says that he will be glad. And his friends, Alan Paton, the author, says that he

Blacks Shun School Tests In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (AP).—Hundreds of young blacks boycotted school examinations today and many of them will have to repeat a school year before they are again qualified to take the tests, which include high school finals.

In Soweto, the large township 10 miles outside Johannesburg, there was virtually a 100-per-cent boycott of the examinations. In Katlehong township outside Germiston, east of here, students went into the examination room but left after receiving test papers.

Blacks student leaders called for the boycott in memory of more than 350 persons killed over the last four months in riots. The riots began as protests against the compulsory teaching of some school subjects in Afrikaans, the Dutch-based language of the majority of whites in South Africa.

Strike Is Failure

Although their boycott of school examinations was widely effective, the students' leaders' call for a weeklong work stoppage by blacks in this area has been less successful. Johannesburg employers reported near-normal turnouts by their black staffs today. There were smaller reports yesterday, the first day of the planned stoppage.

Police fired tear gas today to break up a crowd of about 350 blacks clashing over the strike call.

Maj. Gen. David Eriel, police commissioner in charge of nationwide riot control, said that adults in the crowd at Kagiso township outside Krugersdorp, west of here, claimed that youths were trying to keep them from going to work.

One Hospitalized

Buses and other vehicles taking Kagiso blacks to work had to drive through a gauntlet of stone-throwing youths. At least one person was hospitalized after a stone shattered the windshield of a car.

In Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, a black policeman was injured when his vehicle was stoned.

A mob of 150 students hijacked two vehicles and destroyed examination papers yesterday at two schools in Sibasa township, north of Pretoria.

They used the vehicles to travel between schools. Eight pupils were arrested. The police said no shots were fired and nobody was injured.

Hundreds Are Reported Dead In 36-Hour Rhodesian Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

bique charged that over 800— all Rhodesian refugees—died in the attack.

Mozambique has admitted that the Rhodesian raid coincided with a well-planned escalation in the war by Zimbabwe People's Army forces. Major penetrations and incursions have almost doubled in the last six weeks, which led some observers to claim the action was merely designed to be defensive.

Show of Strength

There is also speculation that the government was attempting to show that the government was not weakened as a result of the agreement to accept majority rule.

Today's Zambia Daily Mail offered a third reason, charging that the "wanton attack" was calculated to wreck the Geneva conference. The military aggression coincided with a new hardening of attitude by Mr. Smith and his South African counterpart, Prime Minister John Vorster, the paper said in an editorial.

However, today's lead editorial in the Rhodesia Herald countered that the assault was motivated by purely military reasons: "The terrorists must be hammered hard and if that entails raids across the border in hot pursuit, well and good. It is essential that the wait and be attacked. It does no good for the morale of the people and it can only encourage the terrorists. Our hope is that they have dealt the enemy a solid blow."

Whatever the reasons, the result is a new wave of tension. Although Rhodesians are generally pleased about the guerrilla setback, they are concerned about the possible repercussions from guerrillas and their sources of support, black Africa and the Eastern bloc.

Mozambique has already charged that "an invasion force launched a major military assault on an independent, sovereign nation," implying grounds for further support of the guerrillas with its own troops, estimated to number 15,000. There is also fear that the action will provide "an excuse" for new commitments and support from Eastern-bloc nations, especially the Soviet Union, militant African states, and Cuba, whose troops helped decide the civil war in Angola.

wishes he was going with him.

"In the present climate, any white person who goes to jail can do nothing but improve the situation," said Mr. Paton, scowling with mock fierceness over the tops of his glasses at the editor. The 72-year-old author of "Cry, The Beloved Country," came here from his home near Durban, about 400 miles away, to accompany Mr. Woods in a gesture of solidarity to Grahamstown last week, where the supreme court heard his appeal and served judgment.

The journalist has scant hope of a reversal of the verdict, but he said over dinner at his house that he did not mind going to jail and not only because he believes that his stand is striking a blow for freedom of the press. He said:

"It will help black-white feeling. The blacks are going to be running this country one day pretty soon and the whites will be the underdog. It will be good to have some guys who have credibility with them."

If we only had the sort of justice John Deen went to it would be so bad," interjected his wife, Wendy, the mother of five young children. "Five star. Those here are a bit medieval."

Mr. Woods was sentenced last December for refusing to name a witness in an alleged crime. The exceptional fact in the case, which is a focus of interest among South African liberals and journalists, is that the law in question had never been used against an editor.

In September of last year, the editor visited Justice Minister James Kruger and the head of the Bureau of State Security, the equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Gen. Hendrik van den Berg, to plead for the lifting of restrictions on a black community leader. He also raised the question of harassment of blacks by the Special Branch, the security police, citing allegations of criminal conduct by a warrant officer.

Detailing Allegations

On his return here, Mr. Woods was asked by a Special Branch colonel to write a statement detailing the criminal allegations. One concerned a charge by a fellow policeman that in 1964, the warrant officer had smashed the windshield and rear window of Mr. Paton's car, which he had been detained to follow.

The second charge concerned vandalism and burglary last year at a black community organization's office in Kingwilliamstown near here. At the officer's demand, Mr. Woods swore to the truth of his statement. He wrote later:

"I had no regrets on that score. My sworn statement would help establish whether leading officials in this country would indeed act against one of their own men for a misdemeanor, or whether they would turn on me instead for complaining about a member of their staff."

A few weeks after his statement, the editor was ordered to disclose the identity of his informants.

One of them, city councilman Donald Card, stepped forward as a source. The other informant insisted on secrecy.

However, today's lead editorial in the Rhodesia Herald countered that the assault was motivated by purely military reasons:

"The terrorists must be hammered hard and if that entails raids across the border in hot pursuit, well and good. It is essential that the wait and be attacked. It does no good for the morale of the people and it can only encourage the terrorists. Our hope is that they have dealt the enemy a solid blow."

Whatever the reasons, the result is a new wave of tension. Although Rhodesians are generally pleased about the guerrilla setback, they are concerned about the possible repercussions from guerrillas and their sources of support, black Africa and the Eastern bloc.

Mozambique has already charged that "an invasion force launched a major military assault on an independent, sovereign nation," implying grounds for further support of the guerrillas with its own troops, estimated to number 15,000. There is also fear that the action will provide "an excuse" for new commitments and support from Eastern-bloc nations, especially the Soviet Union, militant African states, and Cuba, whose troops helped decide the civil war in Angola.

However, today's lead editorial in the Rhodesia Herald countered that the assault was motivated by purely military reasons:

"The terrorists must be hammered hard and if that entails raids across the border in hot pursuit, well and good. It is essential that the wait and be attacked. It does no good for the morale of the people and it can only encourage the terrorists. Our hope is that they have dealt the enemy a solid blow."

Whatever the reasons, the result is a new wave of tension. Although Rhodesians are generally pleased about the guerrilla setback, they are concerned about the possible repercussions from guerrillas and their sources of support, black Africa and the Eastern bloc.

Mozambique has already charged that "an invasion force launched a major military assault on an independent, sovereign nation," implying grounds for further support of the guerrillas with its own troops, estimated to number 15,000. There is also fear that the action will provide "an excuse" for new commitments and support from Eastern-bloc nations, especially the Soviet Union, militant African states, and Cuba, whose troops helped decide the civil war in Angola.

However, today's lead editorial in the Rhodesia Herald countered that the assault was motivated by purely military reasons:

"The terrorists must be hammered hard and if that entails raids across the border in hot pursuit, well and good. It is essential that the wait and be attacked. It does no good for the morale of the people and it can only encourage the terrorists. Our hope is that they have dealt the enemy a solid blow."

Lower House Alters India's Constitution

Cuts Courts' Power, Increases Premier's

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Lower House of Parliament today passed a sweeping set of constitutional amendments that were expected to significantly shift the balance of power in the Indian government.

The vote, of 380 to 4, with most of members of the opposition boycotting and some still in jail as political prisoners, was one of the most significant milestones so far along the authoritarian course that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government set on 18 months ago, when it suspended civil liberties.

Together with the government's decision, announced last Saturday, to postpone national elections for a second time, the alterations in the constitution give a new aspect of permanence to a state of affairs that had originally been presented as temporary.

"They're codifying the state of emergency, giving force of law to the concentration of power in Mrs. Gandhi's hands," said Asoka Mehta, a leader of the opposition.

"After this, there's nothing much for us," he added.

By adjusting dozens of passages in India's 26-year-old constitution, the bill passed today substantially enhances the power of Parliament and the Prime Minister and diminishes the power of the courts, which have been a bastion of resistance to the central government's stern new posture.

The following are some of the principal changes:

• Judicial review of constitutional amendments is ended and "there shall be no limitation whatever on the constituent power of Parliament to amend" the constitution.

• Judicial review of ordinary laws is taken away from the lower courts, and the Supreme Court will henceforth be able to declare a law unconstitutional by a two-thirds majority.

• The fundamental rights section of the constitution—roughly the equivalent of the U.S. Bill of Rights—is made specifically subordinate to a section outlining "directive principles" of state action, a program of general economic and social goals.

• Parliament is empowered to enact legislation banning "anti-national" activities and associations.

• India's largely ceremonial President is deprived of any political power at all, in a section directing that he "shall act in accordance" with the advice given to him by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

• The President, acting at the Prime Minister's direction, is empowered for two years to amend the constitution by executive order in any way that would help effect the omnibus legislation.

"In this bill, we have taken many steps which history will show are vital and necessary for the progress of our country and the prosperity of our people," Law Minister H. R. Gokhale declared in the parliamentary chamber today, just before the vote. "The most important thing we are doing is putting beyond doubt the supremacy of Parliament, in unequivocal terms."

The bill is yet to be passed by the more ceremonial Upper House and by a majority of the state legislatures and to be signed by President Fakrudin Ali Ahmed. No obstacle was expected anywhere along the line.

Its passage in the Lower House, the chamber with most political significance, was never in doubt, since the Congress party controls more than two-thirds of the seats, even with all members present.

Most of the opposition members have been boycotting Parliament since the bill was introduced early in September, protesting censorship of news accounts of the proceedings and the continued imprisonment of more than two dozen members of Parliament.

The action on the amendments is regarded by both the government and its opponents as momentous and among the most important legislative actions since the progress of the bill was declared a state of emergency in the face of what she said was a grave threat of subversion.

The government contends that the constitutional changes are necessary to achieve "socio-economic revolution" and to aid in the war against poverty, ignorance and disease.

P. G. Mavalankar, an independent member of the opposition from the state of Gujarat, warned his colleagues across the floor that they were "opening the floodgate to regimentation and dictatorship."

Iranian Diplomat Wounded in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Homa-youn Keykavousi, counselor of the Iranian embassy, was shot and seriously wounded and a policeman was wounded in the leg by unidentified assailants today in a residential neighborhood of northwest Paris, the police reported.

Witnesses said Mr. Keykavousi's assailant escaped on a small motorcycle and the policeman was wounded by a second man as he gave pursuit.

The police said Mr. Keykavousi was "in very serious condition" at Beaujon Hospital.



QUADRENNIAL FIXTURE—With the inexorable regularity of presidential elections, Dixville Notch, N.H., is consistently first in with its returns and thereby gets a picture in this newspaper and in many others.

Ford Winner in First Town to Vote

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N.H., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The 26 voters in this little town near the Canadian border today gave Gerald Ford 13 votes, Jimmy Carter 11 and Eugene McCarthy one in the first results of the presidential election.

The other ballot was declared void because it was not filled out properly.

The town has given a plurality to the loser in every presidential election except 1972, when Richard Nixon beat Sen. George McGovern.

The 29 residents of the town—the voters and three children—gathered at a hotel for a buffet before the poll opened at midnight and closed shortly afterward.

Near-Record Voter Turnout Is Reported Across the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Herbert Hoover in 1932. If Mr. Ford wins he will have rallied from farther behind than any presidential candidate since the advent of modern polling.

The Electoral College vote, which cannot be reckoned from the figures that measure only the likely popular-vote trend, is the determining one, with 270 votes required for election.

The presence of Mr. McCarthy on the ballot in 29 states could conceivably deprive either major candidate of an electoral majority, but it is considered highly unlikely that he will win any state's electoral votes. Wisconsin, where he won the 1968 Democratic primary, could be his strongest state.

Key States

The focus on the electoral vote makes a string of major industrial states from New York west through Illinois the key ones to watch as the votes are counted, plus a few smaller states rated as toss-ups: Iowa, South Dakota, South Carolina and Mississippi.

The candidates, like other Americans, could only vote and wait. Besides control of the White House, at stake were 93 Senate and all 435 House seats. The Democrats were expected to retain control of both chambers.

Voters in 14 states are choosing governors, and Democrats are almost certain to retain their present hold on executive mansions around the country by a margin of nearly 3 to 1.

There are about 150 million voting-age U.S. citizens, approximately two-thirds of them registered. In the last presidential election, 65 per cent of the potential electorate voted.

With Mr. Carter's once-towering lead in the polls having dwindled to near deadlock, the outcome could hinge on the size of the turnout.

Organized labor staged a massive effort to get its troops to the polls for Mr. Carter and the Democratic ticket, and the Republicans were using a huge telephone bank to contact voters.

Among the major states, larger counties in California showed early voting with a higher-than-expected turnout in some districts. San Francisco officials said voting was "hectic" in the first hours.

Election officials forecast a 75-per-cent turnout of 2 million registered voters in New York City, considered a Democratic stronghold, and early turnouts were moderate to heavy in suburbs and up state. Some forecasts predicted a state wide turnout of 80 per cent.

In Michigan, President Ford's home state, expected a record turnout of 3.7 million voters, 72 per cent of those registered.

In Mr. Carter's home state, Georgia, lines were so long in early voting at some Atlanta precincts that would-be voters gave up in disgust after waits of up to 90 minutes and said they would come back later. Voting through the entire South was heavy.

Alfred Hostede, campaign manager for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, said voting in Minnesota was "fantastically high," regarded as a good sign for the state's other senator, Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Kansas, home state of the

Republican vice-presidential candidate Sen. Robert Dole, estimated at 80 per cent of the voters would turn out, which would be a record figure.

Ohio had a very heavy early turnout, aided by a massive voter drive by organized labor. An Illinois election official projected that 73.5 per cent of the state's 6 million registered voters would cast their ballots.

Independent E. McCarthy

McCarthy's Aim Is 5%

(Continued from Page 1)

In states where the Ford-Carter race was close, Mr. McCarthy could tip the balance of victory to Mr. Ford.

Mr. McCarthy told the students that even if votes for him did not have an immediate impact, they could help change the course of history.

"We're hopeful that with your help we will demonstrate something which will have meaning, if not in 1976 then in 1984," he said.

He reiterated that his candidacy's purpose was to win a change in election laws and allow more candidates adequate exposure. He said a vote of at least 5 per cent for him would show that the electorate is unhappy with the system.

Mr. McCarthy said his fight for a line on state ballots had distracted him from discussing other issues, such as a need to fight waste in the economic system, specifically by outlawing the production of oversized automobiles.

A-Bomb Fies

He was loudly cheered when he declared: "We ought to have someone in the race who says we're not going to go on producing nuclear bombs."

At a press conference preceding the UCLA speech, Mr. McCarthy blamed the news media for his inability to reach a substantial portion of voters with his views. He noted that he was denied participation in televised presidential debates, and claimed he was given little coverage by the broadcast networks.

The speech stood by watching all these violations of constitutional freedoms," Mr. McCarthy said.

44 Members Face No Major Opposition Democrats Expected to Hold House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Democrats have a fast start toward keeping decisive control of the House: 44 of them were virtually elected today because they have no major opposition.

Only six Republicans had no major opposition.

Democrats control the current Congress 2-1, with 280 seats to the Republicans' 145. The Democrats appeared certain to keep 220 of those seats in today's election and were favored to win another 60 or so.

But Democratic campaign officials concede that Republicans are likely to win back some of the 43 seats they lost in 1974 because of Watergate. The GOP could win up to 15, the Democrats say if the voter turnout is low.

Realistic Bet

Republicans hope for more, but consider 15 their most realistic bet.

Some of the races to watch:

• House Ethics Committee chairman John Flyn's rematch with Republican challenger Newt Gingrich, rated a toss-up in Atlanta.

• Ohio Democrat Thomas Ashby's effort to keep his seat and stay in line to become chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

• Kansas Democrat Martha Keys' effort to win re-election against allegations that her divorce and remarriage to Indiana Democrat Andrew Jacobs raises questions about her area loyalty. She calls those allegations sexist, saying that no such question is raised against Rep. Jacobs.

• Democrats' efforts to unseat three veteran Michigan Republicans—Reps. Elford, Cederberg, Philip Ruppe and Gary Brown. Three are favored to win, but not as easily as before.

Utah democrat Allan Howe is expected by Democrats and Republicans to lose because of his two convictions of soliciting sex from police decoy-prostitutes.

But allegations of sexual or financial misconduct do not appear to have hurt more than a dozen other House candidates.

Even if the Republican-Democratic lineup stays about the same, today's election will change the House's philosophical tone somewhat by installing a second huge crop of freshmen.

Record Retirements

There will be at least 53 freshmen because of a record number of retirements. Upsets of present congressmen could boost the number of freshmen close to the 92 new members elected in 1974.

If so, close to half the 435 House members next year will have been there for two years or less.

But the House is not likely to gain more women or black members.

Three of the 49 women House members have left and only two are assured of retaining their seats. Two or three more have some chance of winning.

All 17 black House members were favored to win re-election, but no other black House candidates were given much chance.

Thirty-one of the 44 Democrats who face no major opposition are Southerners. Four of the six Republicans who have no major opposition also are Southerners.

There is a state-by-state list of House candidates with no major opposition:

Alabama—Democratic Rep. Bill Nichols and Walter Flowers and Democratic challenger Ronnie Filipo.

Arkansas—Republican Rep. John Hammerschmidt and Democratic Rep. Ray Thornton.

California—Democratic Rep. Charles Wilson.

Florida—Democratic Reps. Robert Silvers, Don Fuqua, Charles Bennett, Bill Chappell Jr. and Paul Rogers.

Georgia—Democratic Reps. Bo Ginn and Dawson Mathis and Democratic challenger Doug Barnard.

Reps. L.H. Fountain and Richardson Preyer.

Ohio—Democratic challenger Mary Rose Oaker.

Oregon—Democratic Rep. Robert Duncan.

Pennsylvania—Republican Rep. E.G. Shuster.

South Carolina—Democratic Rep. Butler Derrick.

Tennessee—Democratic Reps. Clifford Allen and Ed Jones and Democratic challenger Albert Gore Jr.

Texas—Democratic Charles Wilson, Jack Omar Burleson, Henry Cisneros and Abraham Kazen Jr. and publican Rep. Bill Archer.

Virginia—Democratic David Satterfield 3d and Daniel and Republican Caldwell Butler and Robinson.

West Virginia—Democratic John Slack.

Wisconsin—Democratic Clement Zablocki.

MOVING MAN—Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter to a kiss for television personality Cher Bono after one of his strongest supporters, at a rally in Los Angeles before he took off for appearances at rallies in Michigan and then heading home to vote in Plains, Mo.

Carter Votes Early in Plain And Stays Home With Family

(Continued from Page 1)

by citizens filmed in the streets, on farms and in their homes.

Taking note of the fact that people still had questions about his position, Mr. Carter fielded preselected inquiries about a range of questions in a show he called "unvarnished and direct and unheated, a good presentation of the proper relationship between the future president and the people he hopes to serve."

He called the Ford administration's record on the economy "absolutely terrible" and said he intended to be tough on Pentagon waste. "I'm trying to cut out waste, and here I'm Ford defending waste," Mr. Carter said in response to a question.

At one point, Mr. Carter replied to a questioner of Hispanic ancestry by speaking in Spanish, and an English translation was run across the screen.

Mr. Carter made his final campaign appearance last night in a convention hall in Flint, Mich., along with his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale. The two men embraced in the steamy, overcrowded hall, and Mr. Carter drew cheers from 7,000 persons as he spoke on familiar themes—unemployment, inflation, trust in government. He repeated, "It's time for a change in Washington."

Since Mr. Carter began his long quest for the presidency in January, 1975, he has given 1,495 speeches, visited 1,029 cities and flown 461,245 miles, according to a memo issued by his staff.

Carter staff workers voiced confidence aboard his plane last night that their man would win enough electoral votes to put him in the White House. But they

obviously were nervous about closeness indicated in publication polls.

Sen. Mondale also voted in Flint, Mich., his home. He joked that he was "under ed," but then assured reporters he had voted for "Jimmy Carter and his running-mate."

Heavy Demand Reported in U.S. On Absentee Vote

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—A heavy demand for absentee ballots was reported in sections of the United States yesterday and in a close election it could hold the balance of power for the presidential winner.

Most absentee ballots counted along with the regular ones but there are enough exceptions so that a hairline tie between President Ford and Jimmy Carter could go undisturbed for up to a week.

Washington, for example, reported a return of "boons in boxes" of absentee ballots, which will not be counted until a week after today's election.

In Florida, where an estimated 150,000 absentee ballots were mailed, the votes will not be counted until the day after election day. The same holds true for an anticipated 17,500 absentee votes in Rhode Island.

Most states do not keep track of the number of absentee ballots that are distributed and thus do not know the total absentee vote until it is counted—usually the same time regular votes are tallied.

Ford Votes in Grand Rapids Unveils Mural on His Life

(Continued from Page 1)

Transportation Secretary William Coleman, plus his longtime Navy commanding officer and a former college classmate.

The President spoke directly to the electorate only at the end.

He spoke while seated in his office in his official airplane. He was in his shirt sleeves, a vest and a red tie.

His voice husky and circles around his eyes apparently indicating fatigue, Mr. Ford appealed for the ballots and prayers of Americans.

"I promise and I pledge you that I will not let you down," Mr. Ford said.

Old Home Movies

Mr. Ford's program—each network half-hour cost \$100,000—included old home movies, old photographs and

Winning in Electoral College or House

Presidents Lost in Popular Vote

David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The 1976 election has been a close one, but the results have been decided by the electoral college, not by the popular vote. The electoral college is a body of 538 members, made up of 50 state electors and 6 members from the District of Columbia. The electors are chosen by the voters in each state, and they vote for the president and vice president. The candidate who wins the most electoral votes wins the election. In 1976, Jimmy Carter won 297 electoral votes, while Gerald R. Ford won 240 and Leonid Brezhnev won 1.

Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives combined. There are also three electors from the District of Columbia. All the electoral votes from a state go to the candidate who wins the state. The only state that has more than one electoral vote is California, which has 55. The only state that has only one electoral vote is Wyoming, which has 3. The only state that has no electoral votes is Alaska, which has 3.

more popular votes than an opponent.

To be elected, a candidate must receive a majority, or 270, of the votes in the Electoral College. If no candidate wins a majority, the election is decided by the House of Representatives.

Although in years past there has been a real possibility of the decision being thrown into the House, such an occurrence was regarded as highly unlikely this year. It was considered inconceivable that any third-party candidate could carry a state and thus win electors. It was thought certain that the only way that the House could be called on to settle the election was if Jimmy Carter and President Ford each receive 269 electoral votes.

If the election should be thrown to the House to be resolved, each state delegation would get one vote, and the candidate winning the majority of delegations would be declared the winner.

In the 19th century that three men who had lost in the national popular vote were elevated to the presidency.

In 1824, four candidates received electoral votes, but none received a majority. The election was decided by the House, which gave the presidency to John Quincy Adams, although Andrew Jackson had received half again as many popular votes.

In 1876, Rutherford Hayes won the Electoral College by a one-vote margin, although Samuel Tilden had received nearly 51 percent of the popular vote and better than 250,000 more popular votes than Hayes.

In 1888, Benjamin Harrison, by carrying such large states as New York and Pennsylvania, with small pluralities, won a clear victory in the Electoral College, although Grover Cleveland polled 100,000 more votes nationwide.

Four times in this century—1916, 1948, 1960 and 1968—small shifts of the popular vote in a few selected states would have changed the outcome in the Electoral College.

In 1960, a shift of fewer than a total of 12,000 votes in five states would have elected Richard Nixon instead of John Kennedy. In some states, electors are not bound to vote for the candidate who has carried their states, and occasionally electors have cast ballots for other candidates. Such stray votes, however, have never affected the outcome of an election.

The winning electors will meet Dec. 13 in their state capitals to cast their votes. The ballots will be sent to the president of the Senate, Vice President Rockefeller, who will open them before the Senate and House on Jan. 6.

Electoral Votes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The President of the United States is chosen by the Electoral College, whose members are elected in popular vote.

In voting for a presidential candidate, voters are actually voting for a slate of electors pledged to the candidate.

Each state has as many electors as it has members of Congress. The District of Columbia has three electoral votes. A minimum of 270 votes in the Electoral College is needed to win.

State	Electoral Votes	Win by
Ala.	9	na
Alaska	3	na
Ark.	6	na
Ariz.	5	na
Calif.	45	na
Colo.	7	na
Conn.	8	na
Del.	3	na
Dist. of Col.	3	na
Fla.	17	na
Ga.	12	na
Hawaii	4	na
Idaho	4	na
Ill.	28	na
Ind.	1	na
Iowa	8	na
Kansas	7	na
Ky.	9	na
La.	10	na
Maine	4	na
Mad.	10	na
Mam.	14	na
Mich.	21	na
Minn.	10	na
Miss.	7	na
Mo.	12	na
Mont.	4	na
Neb.	5	na
Nev.	3	na
N. Hamp.	4	na
N. Jersey	17	na
N. Mex.	4	na
New York	41	na
N. Car.	13	na
N. Dak.	3	na
Ohio	25	na
Okl.	8	na
Oregon	6	na
Penn.	27	na
R. I.	4	na
S. Car.	8	na
S. Dak.	4	na
Tenn.	10	na
Texas	26	na
Utah	4	na
Vt.	3	na
Va.	12	na
Wash.	9	na
W. Va.	5	na
Wis.	11	na
Wyo.	3	na

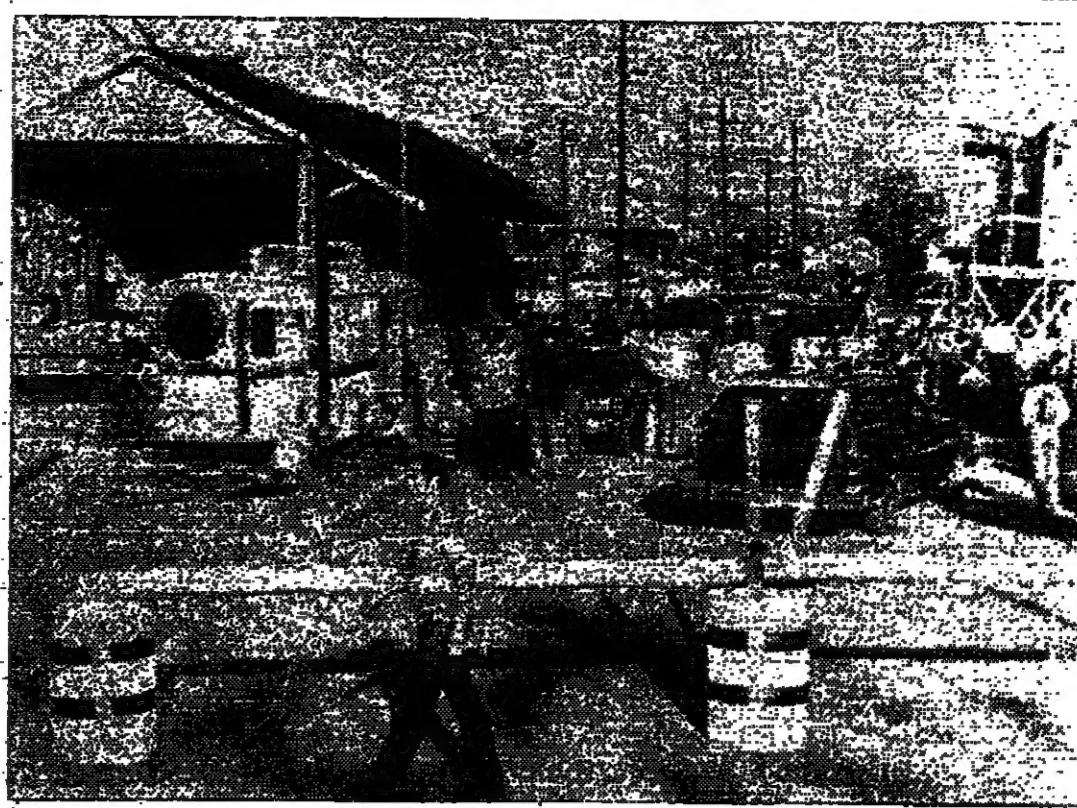
Governors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Governors were to be elected in 14 states today. The winners being elected are now held by 8 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Seven Republicans, 2 Democrats, and one independent held the 38 governorships not subject to election this year. The length of the governor's term is listed after the name. The state where there is a race this year. The notation of D at the end of this line shows the party of the incumbent governor.

The names of incumbents seeking re-election are followed by the notation (I). Governors elected today are in bold face.

State	Incumbent	Party	Term
ALABAMA (4 years)	James E. Folsom Jr., D.	D	4
ALASKA (4 years)	Walter E. Hickel, R.	R	4
ARIZONA (4 years)	Don Williams, R.	R	4
ARKANSAS (4 years)	Orval Faubus, R.	R	4
CALIFORNIA (4 years)	Ronald Reagan, R.	R	4
CONNECTICUT (4 years)	Thomas H. Meserve, R.	R	4
DELAWARE (4 years)	Carlisle A. Hayden, R.	R	4
FLORIDA (4 years)	Reubin O'Dell Askew, R.	R	4
GEORGIA (4 years)	George Wallace, R.	R	4
HAWAII (4 years)	Walter D. Dillingham, R.	R	4
IDaho (4 years)	Don Williams, R.	R	4
ILLINOIS (4 years)	Richard J. Daley, R.	R	4
INDIANA (4 years)	Richard M. Lugar, R.	R	4
IOWA (4 years)	Robert D. Ray, R.	R	4
KANSAS (4 years)	Sam Brown, R.	R	4
KENTUCKY (4 years)	Earle B. May, R.	R	4
LA. (4 years)	John Edgar Hoover, R.	R	4
MAINE (4 years)	Frank M. Moore, R.	R	4
MARYLAND (4 years)	Montgomery D. Baer, R.	R	4
MASS. (4 years)	Francis S. Xavier, R.	R	4
MICH. (4 years)	George Romney, R.	R	4
MINN. (4 years)	Carl Albert, R.	R	4
MISS. (4 years)	James H. Rouse, R.	R	4
MO. (4 years)	Warren E. Hearnes, R.	R	4
MONT. (4 years)	John H. Sweeney, R.	R	4
NEB. (4 years)	Willie B. Wilson, R.	R	4
NEV. (4 years)	Paul B. Gentile, R.	R	4
N. HAMP. (4 years)	John H. Sweeney, R.	R	4
N. JERSEY (4 years)	Richard J. Daley, R.	R	4
N. MEX. (4 years)	Richard M. Lugar, R.	R	4
NEW YORK (4 years)	Malcolm Wilson, R.	R	4
N. CAR. (4 years)	James H. Rouse, R.	R	4
N. DAK. (4 years)	John H. Sweeney, R.	R	4
OHIO (4 years)	Frank M. Moore, R.	R	4
OKLA. (4 years)	Montgomery D. Baer, R.	R	4
OREGON (4 years)	Francis S. Xavier, R.	R	4
PENNA. (4 years)	George Romney, R.	R	4
R. I. (4 years)	Carl Albert, R.	R	4
S. CAR. (4 years)	James H. Rouse, R.	R	4
S. DAK. (4 years)	John H. Sweeney, R.	R	4
TENN. (4 years)	Frank M. Moore, R.	R	4
TEXAS (4 years)	Montgomery D. Baer, R.	R	4
UTAH (4 years)	Francis S. Xavier, R.	R	4
Vt. (4 years)	George Romney, R.	R	4
Va. (4 years)	Carl Albert, R.	R	4
Wash. (4 years)	James H. Rouse, R.	R	4
W. Va. (4 years)	John H. Sweeney, R.	R	4
Wis. (4 years)	Frank M. Moore, R.	R	4
Wyo. (4 years)	Montgomery D. Baer, R.	R	4



OVERFLOWING—The once quiet town of Plains, Ga., home of Jimmy Carter, was bursting at the seams as newsmen and tourists poured in on Election Day.

After His Church Bars Preacher

Black Democrats Rally to Carter's Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Black Democrats flocked to Jimmy Carter's defense, while President Ford's backers yesterday dispatched a telegram to some 376 to 400 black ministers and field workers questioning Mr. Carter's response to a racial incident at his Baptist church in Plains, Ga.

The Carter supporters said the church incident may have been politically motivated but would have either no impact on today's vote or would actually help the Democratic presidential candidate.

A black preacher and activist, the Rev. Clemon King of the nondenominational Divine Mission in Albany, Ga., applied for membership in the Plains Baptist church last week. His application was rejected by vote of the church members. Sunday's services were cancelled and Mr. King was turned away when he arrived with reporters.

The Ford group's telegram recounted the incident and questioned, "If the former Georgia governor and lifelong member of the Plains Baptist church cannot influence the decisions and opinions of his own church, can we expect him to influence the issues and opinions of the United States Congress?"

The telegram was signed "President Ford Committee, Washington, D.C."

Committee Repudiates It

A President Ford Committee spokesman said today that the telegram was "a terrible waste, and if we had known about it, we would have stopped it."

Ron Weber, the Ford campaign spokesman, denied that the campaign's head James Baker 3d, had authorized the telegram signed the "President Ford Committee."

Mr. Weber said the telegram was drawn up and sent out by Martin Dinkins and several others on the People for Ford Committee's "black desk." The People for Ford Committee is a component of the President Ford Committee. The "black desk" focuses on issues concerning black voters.

"Sunday afternoon the black desk got this information from AP radio and sort of took it upon themselves to send it out," Mr. Weber said. It should have been cleared with higher campaign officials, who would not have authorized it, he added.

In St. Louis, Rep. William Clay, D-Mo., a Carter backer, called a news conference with 10 black ministers who had received the telegram to denounce it. Rep. Clay said, "It surprised me that the Ford people would attempt to exploit the Bible and the church for political purposes, especially at this late hour of the game."

"Too Low a Politics"

In Atlanta, deputy Carter press secretary Betty Galtman said, "I feel that such manipulation and an effort to lay the blame on Jimmy Carter for all of this is a little too low a politics for the President Ford Committee to be taking part in, but we have grown to expect that from them."

Yesterday morning, Mr. Carter called a news conference in Sacramento, Calif., on a few minutes' notice to say he disagreed with the "denounce" action but would not resign from the church. He said the incident may have been "partially at least politically motivated," noting that Mr. King is not from Plains, not a Baptist and has run for public office as a Republican.

Meanwhile, on Mr. Carter's campaign plane, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said, "We think that the raising of this issue at

this time has been instigated and is consistent with the low level on which the campaign against Gov. Carter has been run." The Albany minister is not related to the King family of civil-rights fame.

Earlier, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., father of the slain civil-rights leader, said in Atlanta, "Jimmy Carter may be part of that congregation, but he's never been one to keep people out of the church over their race."



VOTING FOR HIMSELF—Lester Maddox, the American Independent party's candidate for president, voting in Marietta, Ga. The former governor and former lieutenant governor of Georgia had to stand in line for almost an hour before he got his turn at the machine. Alabama Gov. George Wallace was AIP candidate in 1972.

China Scorns Election in U.S., Asserts Tough Foreign View

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Nov. 2.—A Chinese government official, asked yesterday what China expects from the next president of the United States, brushed off the importance of today's election.

"We expect nothing from the American president elected by the monopolistic bourgeoisie of the United States," an official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reported to have told a group of visiting French journalists.

The official, according to an Agency France-Press correspondent who was present at a briefing for the French journalists, then reiterated, in relatively tough language, China's policy toward the United States.

Relations Criticized

"Since the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué in 1972, Sino-American relations have improved. We are happy to develop relations with the United States on the basis of Shanghai principles but so far relations have not been normalized. The United States

must bear full responsibility for that and not China."

"To realize normalization," the official continued, "the United States must break with Taiwan, must break its defense treaty and must pull out its troops."

The Chinese official's dismissal of the U.S. presidential race is in line with indications that China is not particularly enthralled with either President Ford or Jimmy Carter. If Chinese officials had a favorite candidate it probably was Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., because of his calls for a stronger defense posture vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, but who withdrew from the Democratic party primaries this spring after suffering a number of defeats.

Mr. Ford's biggest drawback, from the Chinese point of view, has been his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, who is viewed with suspicion by the Chinese for his advocacy of U.S.-Soviet détente.

The first postwar election in

More Than 90 Per Cent

Swedes, West Germans Seen Tops in Voter Participation

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Nov. 2.—Two European democracies, West Germany and Sweden, may have found the practical limit for voluntary voter participation in national elections. In both countries this fall, more than 90 per cent of the eligible voters took part in parliamentary elections and in each case the turnout was within a small number of the national record for participation.

Foreign analysts studying both elections have found several reasons for the strong interest individuals display in politics in the two countries—reasons associated both with the practical procedures for voting and the national cultures.

Like most Europeans, Swedes and West Germans vote on Sundays, when there are fewer activities to take attention away from voting.

ID Cards

Neither country requires registration in advance for voters. On the other hand, citizens of both countries are required to carry government identification cards from the kind of central register that many civil libertarians have charged would be unacceptable in the United States.

In Sweden and West Germany, voting by mail is easy for people away from their homes on election day. The ballots only have to be postmarked before the polls close.

Another major factor in turning out voters is that Swedes and Germans truly belong to their parties, paying dues and receiving membership cards.

Party members meet in caucuses and send delegations to national conventions, where the decisions are made on platforms and the election of leaders. There are no primary elections to nominate candidates, as in the United States.

Friends, Neighbors

On elections days, party members work hard to get their friends and neighbors to vote. Union members are especially important in helping the Social Democratic party, but all parties have their foot soldiers.

West Germany and Sweden have proportional electoral systems and votes for small parties really matter. The only barrier is that parties must achieve a minimum vote level of 5 per cent in order to elect members to parliament.

The countries' chiefs of government are then chosen by parliamentary majorities. In West Germany, the current majority is a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats.

In Sweden in September, the election produced a new government coalition composed of the conservatives, Liberals and Center party members. After 44 years of dominating government, the Social Democrats lost power.

Every Vote

The outcome in Sweden was determined by a shift of only 1 per cent in the total vote, giving individuals a strong feeling that every vote counted.

In both West Germany and Sweden, the societies are stable and homogeneous. Families are less inclined to move from one town to another, as is characteristic in the United States.

To most observers, however, these factors provide only part of the explanation of why West Germans and Swedes turn out at the polls in such large numbers.

"There is a strong sense of duty in both countries," an American who has lived in both countries commented. "People just think it is important to vote."

Old, Young

The Swedes have one of the oldest parliamentary democracies in the world and the West Germans have one of the youngest. Germany had experimented briefly with the system during the 1920s, a test that ended with the assumption of power by Hitler in 1933.

The first postwar election in

West Germany, in 1949, brought out 78.5 per cent of the voters. In each succeeding election, the percentage has been higher, with the last two elections—in 1972 and last Oct. 3—registering 91 per cent participation.

To many foreign experts, the West Germans seemed to be displaying their skill and interest in making a democracy function well following the Nazi experience.

But there also seemed to be another factor motivating the West Germans—that their country borders two of the most tightly controlled Communist regimes of Europe, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Proxy Vote

"Remember, you are voting for the people in East Germany, too," Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democrats, repeatedly told campaign audiences this fall.

Reports filtered across the heavily guarded border that the East Germans, most of whom can receive television and radio programs from the West, showed intense interest in the election.

West Germany has received 4.25 million refugees from Communist Eastern Europe in the last 25 years, and the refugees not only take an active part in West German politics but also provide an example of the differences in life in Western and Eastern Europe.

Los Angeles Times

Betting Turning Toward Carter At Ladbroke's

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Although President Ford remained the favorite in the presidential election, betting at a top London bookmaker late today was turning toward Jimmy Carter.

Ladbroke's said that \$20,000 (\$32,000) had been bet on Mr. Carter by mid-afternoon, changing Mr. Ford's odds from the day's high of 8-11 to 4-5. Ladbroke's quoted Mr. Carter at even money.

Bookmaker William Hill said that it was still calling 4-5, Mr. Carter 21-10. Mr. Carter had been the favorite until yesterday when \$25,000 were placed on Mr. Ford.

Ford Wins at Harry's

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Gerald Ford edged Jimmy Carter by 277 votes to 274 when the ballot box was opened today in a straw vote conducted by Harry's New York Bar here. Eugene McCarthy received 7 votes.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

INVESTMENT FOR YOU

Now you have the opportunity to buy quality diamonds for investment, gifts or personal use at better than wholesale prices from the leading diamond source in the world.

Write for full information or visit us without obligation.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond source

51, haveniersstraat

antwerp — Belgium

tel: 31.93.05

ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

Discover the distinctive taste of Glenfiddich pure malt.

Unlike blended whisky, Glenfiddich has a full-bodied smoothness all of its own. Its pure taste comes from the fact that it is 100% pure malt.

And from the fact that it's still made in the same traditional way by the fourth generation of the Grant family.

So when you discover the distinctive taste of Glenfiddich for yourself, you'll soon appreciate why it's the world's finest Scotch whisky.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky



NOBODY

IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM

TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

Phone: 261.71.71

مكتبة الأمل

I.W. HARPER

A famous American in duty free shops around the world.

A smooth touch.
A mellow reward.
I. W. Harper bourbon is famous in more than eighty countries around the world...including Denmark.

It's always a pleasure
I.W. HARPER

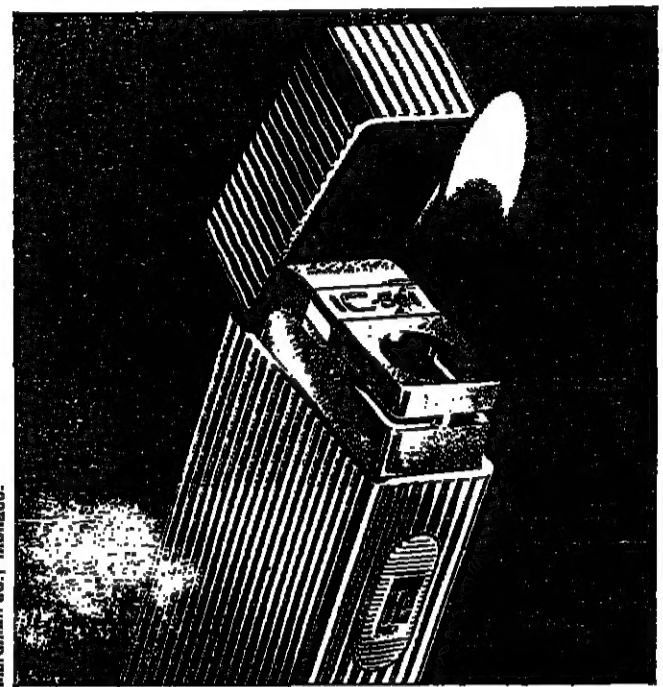
Schenley International Co., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.



When you want to give more than just a light

Maruman Multispark

The world's first integrated circuit lighter



40,000 sparks from one energy cell

Maruman



CARAVEL HOTEL

The newest and most modern deluxe hotel in Athens, situated on a quiet Avenue, near the center, next to Hilton.

offers its guests all the facilities a seasonal or business traveller needs:

- Fully air conditioned ● 5 Restaurants ● 24 hours Room Service, Coffee-Shop, Bar Service ● 900 beds.
- 56 luxurious Suites ● Direct dial in all rooms to any country ● Refrigerator in all rooms

At any moment of the year, you will be always welcome!

Caravel Hotel 2, Vassileos Alexandrou Ave. Athens, 508
Phone: 790.721 (60 lines) Telex: 21-4401 CH GR
Cables: CARAVELHOTEL

For reservations and advance bookings, contact your Travel Agent or the Hotel directly.

Ford Aides Deny Charges Of Politicking

Farm, Israel Moves Unaffected by Vote

By George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—When President Ford agreed to provide Israel with new, highly sophisticated weaponry last month, the White House disclaimed suggestions that it was an effort to court the Jewish vote.

Two days later, the administration announced a 50-per-cent increase in wheat-price supports and smaller increases for corn and other grains, again disclaiming any insinuation that the action was politically inspired.

Never mind that the higher farm-price supports were ordered just 24 hours after officials at the Department of Agriculture had solemnly announced that there was "no economic justification" for such assistance.

Forget that the electronic military equipment approved for Israel had been previously denied that nation. Or that the White House setting for the arms announcement came just a day before Mr. Ford was to meet with Jewish leaders in Brooklyn. Such thoughts were, in the words of White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, "unworthy of an answer."

Moving into the final days with the muscle power of his incumbency solidly flexed, Mr. Ford arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, to issue his long-awaited statement on nuclear policy.

The plans, he said, included money to expand the government's uranium-enrichment plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, spelling "6,000 new jobs for southern Ohio."

Administration straight men, meanwhile, assured reporters that presidential politics had nothing to do with the substance or timing of the nuclear news.

Neither, of course, did the Ford administration's simultaneous announcement in New York City of nearly \$90 million in federal transit subsidies for subways, commuter rail and bus systems, and even a start on waterborne mass-transit service.

Federal mass-transit officials dispatched to New York for the announcement denied any politics, as usual. The New York Daily News, which has endorsed Mr. Ford, gave the story a front-page banner headline, "We Get \$90M Dollars in Transit Aid." The New York Times, which has endorsed Jimmy Carter, consigned it to relative obscurity on an inside page in its second section.

Blessings for Washington, D.C., came Saturday with an administration move to give more public construction dollars to minority (race, national-origin, etc.) contractors bidding for work on the metro subway system. Minority contractors around the United States will get similar treatment.

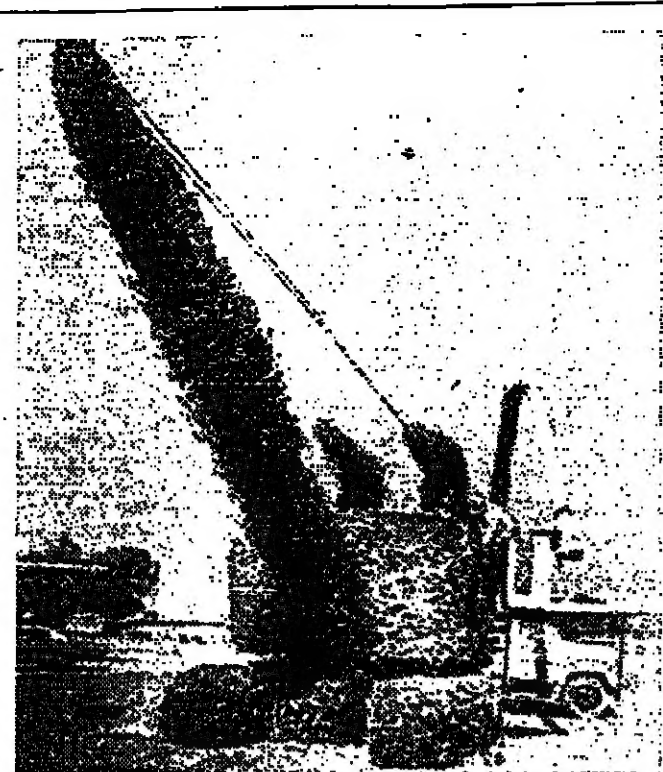
The announcement was made, after gathering dust at the Department of Transportation for more than a month, by the only Republican incumbent on the District of Columbia City Council, who said, grinning broadly, that he had nothing to do with the timing of the federal decision.

Then there was Mr. Ford's proposal of a 10-year program to "double America's heritage of national parks, recreation areas, wildlife sanctuaries, urban parks and historic sites."

It turned out that all of the \$141 million he requested for the current year previously had been authorized by Congress, and that the parks plan depends mostly on using vast acreage already owned by the federal government in Alaska.

Soviet Army Promotion

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—Soviet Col. Gen. Anatoly Gribkov, who was recently appointed chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact nations, has been promoted to the rank of general of the army, an official announcement said.



CLIP JOB—Steven West of Lakeland, Fla., trimming his topiary crane that he made up of iron rods, channel iron, plywood and 280 shrubs. It stands outside the office of a heavy machinery dealer.

Dating From Colonial Days

Atmosphere of Old Germany Thrives in Changing Namibia

By Henry Kamm

SWAKOPMUND, South-West Africa (NYT).—"Hell Hitler," said the black gas station attendant matter-of-factly to the departing customer, raising his right arm to the traditional height.

He offered the outdated salute after a pleasant conversation in which he explained the fluency of his German by the fact that his father had been a fieldweaver, or sergeant, in the German imperial army in this former German colony. It appeared not to be a joke, but rather, a greeting that he had exchanged before with German customers.

"When I first came here," the German girl at the reception desk of the Hansa Hotel said, "I could hardly believe it. This place is more German than Germany."

Swakopmund was a coastal resort built for the refreshment of colonial society from the heat of South-West Africa's interior. South Africa, which conquered it in 1915, has built its own buildings in this town in which 7,000 whites live. A comparable number of blacks and "coloreds" are housed on the other side of the tracks. But South Africa's influence has not changed the town's Wilhelmian appearance.

German Names

Kaiser-Wilhelmstrasse is the name of the main street. Near the shorefront, it is traversed by a street named after the Kaiser's chancellor, Bismarck; many of the other cross streets bear the names of the Kaiser's generals. But Goeringstrasse is not named after the Nazi leader but his father, a colonial administrator. The shop signs are mainly in German; many of the goods on sale are imported from Germany or made in the German tradition. The bookstore would do proud by a German city much larger than Swakopmund, the Café Anton offers all the traditional *Kuchen* and *Torte*, with or without a gob of *Schlagsahne*.

On the monument to the marines who fell in the Herero uprising of 1904—adjudged by historians to be a classic genocide of an indigenous people by colonial forces—the flag of the Kaiser's army is flown on festive occasions. The territory is called Sudwest by the quarter of the white population whose first tongue is German. A strong Nazi movement existed in South-West Africa until the Germans were interned during World War II, and vestiges, strengthened by Nazis who took refuge here after the war, survive. They dream of

restoring the Sudwest that used to be white.

The rest of the world is considering how long it will be before this South African-ruled territory will become a free country with 785,000 black citizens taking over the government from 100,000 whites. But Germans are also in the forefront of the political struggle to create an independent, multiracial country of Namibia, as the territory is known by nationalists. The German-language daily *Allgemeine Zeitung* strongly expresses that view.

Germans have offered no more resistance to the integration of many public facilities than other whites in the territory. Since last year, South-West Africa—unlike "the republic," as South Africa is called here—has removed separate entrances to public buildings and lifted the color bar at hotels and restaurants.

It is the slightly more relaxed atmosphere between the races, as well as the depth of the German tradition, that most strike the visitor from South Africa.

Racial Attitudes

But there are hard limits in racial attitudes that differ little from those in "the republic" and which were expressed in many casual conversations. A hitchhiker, a 23-year-old Afrikaner teaching woodworking at a uranium mine near here, expounded what probably were representative racial views in 200 miles of driving.

He thought he was typical of his generation, he said, more modern than that of his parents. They would not accept multiracial government; he would. He would accept blacks living in the house next door and the children sharing classrooms with the children he and his wife are hoping for.

But he added that whatever he said did not go for his wife, who comes from "the republic." She is unhappy in South-West Africa, he said, because of the racial situation now and its prospects for the future. If majority rule comes, he said, they will probably cross the border with many others.

The young man did not exchange a word with the black hitchhiker who rode along for half the way, although they work at the same mine. After the black got out, the young man was asked if he had minded the other man's presence. "No," he said, reluctantly. Would he have minded if his wife had also been in the car? "Probably," he replied.

Viking Ends Search for Life on Mars

Fails in New Test On Sample of Soil

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Viking-2 found no dead organic matter in the soil sample it took from under a rock on Mars, and scientists have given up using Viking to confirm or disprove the existence of life on the planet.

"That's just about it, the last chance we had to find fossils on Mars with Viking," Viking planning director Genry Lee said yesterday from Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the site from which Viking is directed. "I think we have to conclude that there is no hope of finding dead organisms on Mars with Viking."

The last of three tests by Viking-2 of a soil sample dug from under a rock rolled over by the spacecraft's mechanical arm showed no signs of fossil life. The test was done by heating the sample to 900 degrees, hot enough to break down any complex amino acid that would have been left behind if living organisms had perished there.

The sample was the second analyzed by Viking-2 for fossil organics and almost surely the last. The instrument that does the organic analysis on Viking had only two of its three ovens in working condition. An oven can only be used once for each soil sample.

Life Itself

If scientists have given up looking for the fossils that would confirm life, they have not given up looking for life itself on Mars.

A fourth sample, dug up by Viking-1 on Mars, was analyzed today for evidence of photosynthesis, which it found. It was the third time Viking-1 found that something in the soil was synthesizing its own organic matter.

"The question of life on Mars is still up in the air but the question of organic synthesis is not up in the air," Mr. Lee said. "Organic synthesis is going on in the soils of Mars."

Mr. Lee said that life could be producing the organic synthesis or that an exotic inorganic chemistry could be responsible.

R.M. McClintock, Long U.S. Envoy, Dies in Accident

BEAUNE, France, Nov. 2 (AP).—Robert M. McClintock, 67, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon when in 1958 President Eisenhower ordered the U.S. Marines into that Middle East country, was run over by a car and fatally injured last night.

Mr. McClintock suffered fractures of the skull and legs and died in a Beaune hospital.

A career diplomat, he joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1931 and served in it for 44 years, retiring as ambassador to Venezuela in 1975.

He was ambassador to Cambodia, Lebanon, Argentina and Venezuela and held lesser posts in Panama, Chile, Japan, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, Vietnam and at the United Nations.

Mr. McClintock had been in Lebanon less than six months when a Moslem uprising led by Sheikh Salim, Kamal Jumblat and Rashid Karuni threatened the country's Christian President, Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Chamoun appealed to President Eisenhower, charging that the Moslems wanted to open the country to Soviet influence. The U.S. president ordered U.S. forces to land in support of Mr. Chamoun. They were withdrawn after the installation of a compromise president, Fuad Chehab.

Pierre Lyautey

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Pierre Lyautey, 83, a journalist and author who was the nephew of French colonial army leader Marshal Louis Lyautey, died here yesterday, his family announced.

Peru Purchases 36 Soviet Planes

LIMA, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Peruvian Air Force has bought 36 superjet fighter planes from the Soviet Union, the government announced today. It is the first such purchase by a Latin American country other than Cuba.

Confirming a New York Times report of two weeks ago (NYT, Oct. 14), Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente said at a news conference today that the Russians made the "most attractive" offer in bidding by arms suppliers from the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

Well informed sources said that the planes cost about \$250 million under lenient credit terms. Western intelligence experts say that the planes are export versions of the Sukhoi-22, which is believed to fly at twice the speed of sound.

Magnificent View of Rome from Silvio B. Open daily noon to 1 a.m. Lunches: noon to 2:30 p.m. Dinners: 7 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Table reservations ask for "Charles" Tel.: 488.351. Closed on Sundays.
EDEN HOTEL
4 Via Ludovico (near Via Veneto).

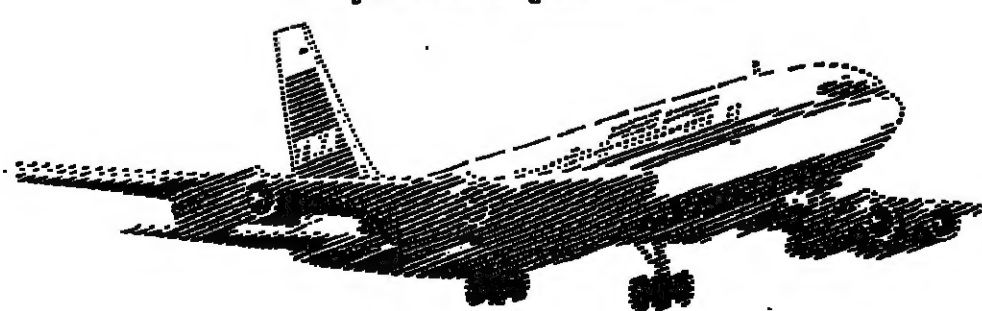
Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

TWA from Paris: The only daily non-stop to Washington.

A 707 leaves at 11:55, arriving 14:50.
Call your travel agent or TWA.



No.1 across the Atlantic
TWA

TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.



Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

Activities of Tongson Park

Korean Bribes in U.S. Said
Endorsed by Regime in Seoul

By John Saar

SEOUL, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The Korean government, South Korea's political allies in Washington and London, at least in the past, have permitted the South Korean regime to bribe U.S. officials.

South Korean legislators said today the government has been warning U.S. officials for years that Tongson Park was damaging the country's image in the United States.

South Korean legislators said today the government has been warning U.S. officials for years that Tongson Park was damaging the country's image in the United States.

South Korean legislators said today the government has been warning U.S. officials for years that Tongson Park was damaging the country's image in the United States.

Bribe Bucker
Named in U.S.
Trade Panel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—A U.S. trade panel today named a South Korean businessman as a bribe bucker in a report on the country's trade practices.

Venezuela Indicts
in Crash of Cuba
That Killed 73

CARACAS, Nov. 2 (AP)—Cuba's leader, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, was indicted today for homicide in connection with the Oct. 6 crash of a Cuban jetliner which killed all 73 persons on board.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.

Justice Delia Estévez said today that the indictment involves Guevara, his wife, and Cuban officials.



BOMBING IN PARIS—Jean-Marie Le Pen (right), leader of the far right National Front, talking to reporters yesterday in front of his bomb-damaged apartment.

Bomb Injures 6, Wrecks 12 Flats
At Address of Paris Rightist Chief

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—A powerful bomb this morning wrecked a Paris apartment building housing French extreme rightist leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, injuring two adults and four children.

One of the injured was a baby who was buried from the fifth floor to the ground but suffered only a broken arm. Mr. Le Pen and his family escaped injury.

Twelve apartments in the building were wrecked by the bomb, estimated by police to have been made of at least five kilograms of dynamite.

Mr. Le Pen's National Front held its annual congress last weekend. Its theme was "the lack of security and the fight against crime in France."

Mr. Le Pen said it was the third bomb attack against him but "the only one really designed to kill." He said the Paris police chief had told him there were an average of two bomb attacks in the city each week.

CIA Threat to Its Security
Still a Preoccupation in Cuba

By David Binder

HAVANA, Nov. 2 (NYT)—On the west side of Havana's Plaza de la Revolución there is a large billboard with a simple legend in huge letters: "CIA in white, overcloud with 'murderer' in black."

It is one of the many illustrations of Cuba's preoccupation—some Cubans call it an obsession—with what is seen as a continuing security threat from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The preoccupation dates from the CIA sponsorship of the Bay of Pigs invasion in April, 1961. "Four administrations come and go, but the CIA goes on and on with its plans to destroy us," remarked a student at Havana University, as if to say that the intelligence agency was a totally separate entity in Washington living its own clandestine life.

Premier Fidel Castro underscored this attitude in his last major speech, on Oct. 15, saying: "Those who believe the CIA has changed one iota because of the denunciations its hat-raising actions have caused within U.S. society itself are deeply mistaken. Its methods will simply become more subtle and peridious."

Agent Planted
Mr. Castro also asserted that the CIA had planted an agent in his government with access to the office of General Cienfuegos, secretary to the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet.

However, Mr. Castro also asserted that "the presumed agent recruited by the CIA kept the Cuban government informed, from the very beginning and for

10 years, of all details of every contact he had with it, the equipment and instructions he received."

Officials said Sunday that the double agent would probably be revealed next month.

Cuban concern with the CIA has also been highlighted recently in television interviews, lasting hours, with two men said to be former CIA agents, Manuel des Armas and Carlos Rivero Colgado, both of Cuban origin.

Last June, the Cuban Institute of Books published Mr. Rivero's book, "The Mephisto of Uncle Sam," detailing connections between the agency and anti-Castro Cuban exile activists in Miami.

The CIA is also held responsible in the Cuban press for the sabotage of a Cuban airliner that crashed Oct. 6 off Barbados, killing 73 persons, including 57 Cubans.

An American visiting in Havana is treated these days with a good deal of circumspection by ordinary Cubans and by Cuban officials. The topic of the CIA is rarely raised directly.

CIA Bars Comment
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT)—A spokesman for the CIA agency said yesterday that his office would have no comment on the allegation by Mr. Castro that the CIA had planted an agent in the Cuban government.

Last month, a spokesman for the State Department denied charges by Cuba and Guyana that the CIA had been involved in the sabotage of the Cuban airliner that crashed Oct. 6.

Burundi President Micombero
Is Deposed by a Military Coup

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—President Michel Micombero was overthrown in a bloodless coup by the military last night, the state radio reported today.

It broadcast an armed forces communiqué which said that Gen. Micombero, who ruled for 10 years, was stripped of all his powers and Burundi's only political party, the Uprona, was dissolved.

The commander in chief of the Burundi Army, Lt. Col. Thomas Ndayishimiye, was also dismissed, the communiqué added.

The armed forces, the communiqué said, had been forced to take power against "claims of self-interest and political greed for personal power and material wealth."

Gen. Micombero had seized power in a bloodless coup in November, 1966, and at first brought relative political stability to this densely populated central African state, which had been the scene of bloody tribal and clan feuds for years.

100,000 Killed in 1972
Tribal strife flared again in 1972. Gen. Micombero said then that almost 100,000 people were killed in the suppression of Hutu tribesmen allegedly attempting a coup.

Gen. Micombero belonged to the Tutsi tribe. Its members total only about 15 per cent of the population, but they have ruled Burundi since they conquered the less warlike, more numerous Hutu almost four centuries ago.

The armed forces' broadcast communiqué said that no one was hurt in last night's coup and the country was calm. But an overnight curfew was being imposed. Bujumbura's airport was shut indefinitely and frontiers were closed, it added.

There was no word of Gen. Micombero's fate.

The country's political and economic situation had deteriorated seriously and "anti-national" groups had taken over with the general's encouragement and protection, the armed forces communiqué said.

(In Brussels, diplomatic sources said that Gen. Micombero might be replaced by Lt. Col. Ndayishimiye, described as the No. 2 or 3 man in the army. They named a Maj. Ndayishimiye as also being a key man in the coup.)

Burundi, which has a population of 3.5 million, was administered by Belgium until it gained independence in 1962.

Neighboring Rwanda was part of the same Belgian-administered League of Nations trust territory, but in Rwanda the Hutu tribe ruled.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

Gen. Micombero replaced Burundi's ancient monarchy with a one-party state that repressed its opponents, particularly those from the Hutu tribe.

He trained at the Brussels Military Academy, returned home as a young police officer with the rank of captain, and quickly surfaced in Burundi's political infighting, where assassinations were commonplace. He went on to become commander in chief of the army.

If you need a room where you can
really get down to business......it's time you stayed
with us.

Complete, economical conference service for 6 to 1000 guests, depending on location—that's just one of the many things you'll appreciate at Holiday Inn. Europe's most reasonably priced first class hotel system.

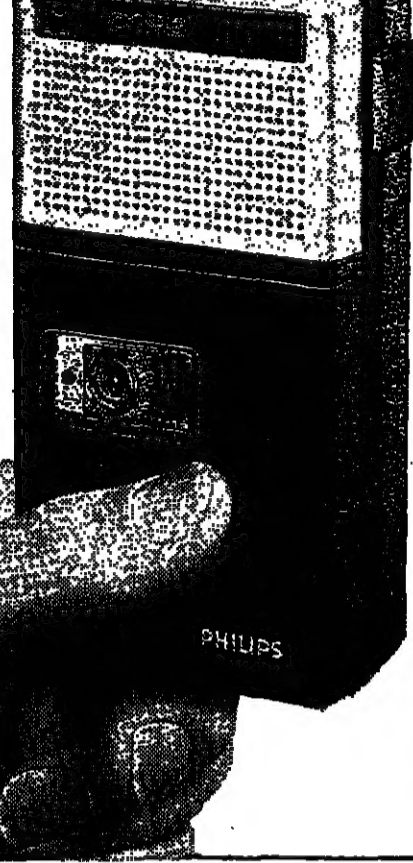
There are over 1700 Holiday Inns in the world and over 50 in Europe: Austria, Belgium (5 hotels), France (7), West Germany (14), Gibraltar, Italy (3), Luxembourg, Monaco, Nether-

lands (3), Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (2), United Kingdom (11).

Johannesburg, Tel.: 21.20.11 - London, Tel.: 722.7755 - Paris, Tel.: 686.50.87 - Rome, Tel.: 23.51.90 - Stockholm, Tel.: 99.02.20 - Zurich, Tel.: 710.40.46

For fast reservations, phone your travel agent, your local Holiday Inn hotel or one of these numbers: Brussels, Tel.: 720.60.77 - Edinburgh, Tel.: 44.42.33 - Frankfurt, Tel.: 295.065

Holiday Inn

Now it's easy
to get yourself a perfect
memory.

Our memory is fallible. And writing is often inconvenient. But now we can do something about it with the new light-weight Philips Pocket Memo 185.

The Pocket Memo 185 has unique new features. Like a red operation warning light. An audible end-of-tape signal. Separate microphone and loudspeaker. It can record and amplify telephone calls or conferences with equal efficiency. Even operate on the mains.

And much more besides.

Philips Pocket Memo 185
your perfect
memory insurance.

Any doubts? Ask for the Pocket Memo 185 Documentation Set. Send me your Pocket Memo 185 Documentation Set.

Name:
Address:
Country:

To Philips Industries,
Desk Equipment Division,
Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands

HT 76-84

River Rising:
Threat to Towns

REMONA, Italy, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Floodwaters of the Po River threatened towns of northeastern Italy today and forced thousands of people to flee their homes.

Water rose over the past few days, began to flood the Po to its highest level in years, authorities said.

At several points, the water rose above the 50-meter safety level.

At yesterday, a large section of the river bank near Stagno Lombardo collapsed, destroying lands of acres of crops.

1961, the Po overflowed, flooding millions of dollars worth of crops and homes.

Israeli Seamen Back
Tel Aviv, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—A merchant seaman yesterday ended a week-long unofficial strike that had immobilized 17 line ships in Israeli ports.

DIAMONDS
Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices. Selecting direct from the world's largest diamond market. Give money to your lady. Buy investment for personal.

Maximum Goldenstein
DIAMOND CLUB ELITE
"Diamonds 100"
21 Falkenbergstr.
Amberg (Bavaria)
Tel.: 31.37.09.82

Gold Medal
Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices. Selecting direct from the world's largest diamond market. Give money to your lady. Buy investment for personal.

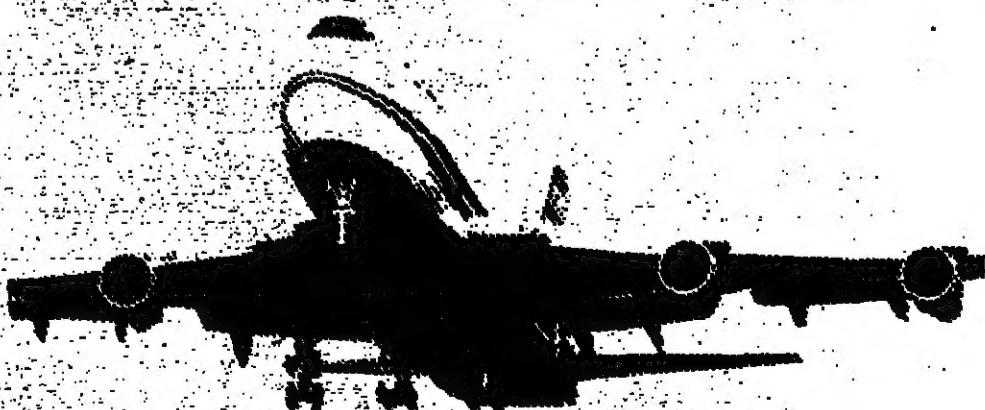
Maximum Goldenstein
DIAMOND CLUB ELITE
"Diamonds 100"
21 Falkenbergstr.
Amberg (Bavaria)
Tel.: 31.37.09.82

Gold Medal
Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices. Selecting direct from the world's largest diamond market. Give money to your lady. Buy investment for personal.

Maximum Goldenstein
DIAMOND CLUB ELITE
"Diamonds 100"
21 Falkenbergstr.
Amberg (Bavaria)
Tel.: 31.37.09.82

TWA
from London:
Daily non-stop
to Boston

Leaves at 11.15, arriving 13.45.
Call your travel agent or TWA.



No.1 across the Atlantic
TWA

TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

It's great to drink alone.

Or, at most, with ice and a twist of lemon.
That's the best way to get the full benefit of Martini & Rossi Extra Dry's subtle, unequalled taste. Taste that's fresh, clean, dry—unique.


Martini & Rossi Extra Dry is great to drink alone—but never by yourself. Because it's an experience that's to be shared.

The right one
just by itself.

MARTINI
EXTRA DRY



Buy your
CIVIC



1600 cc
CIVIC 1300
Automatic

from the most important
European Honda Dealer

JAPAUTO
27, av. de la Grande Armée
75016 Paris - Tél.: 500.14.51
Special service TTY/FAAC etc.

China Regime Says 4 Leftists Obstructed Industrial Output

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 2 (NYT).—China's new authorities have accused Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other senior leftists of disrupting industrial production and interfering with the management of China's economy.

A front-page story in yesterday's edition of the party paper,

Jen Min Jih Pao, charged that the leftists had "carried out criminal activities to energetically disrupt socialist production." In a reference to an anti-rightist campaign earlier this year, the paper added that the leftists had put a "big cap" of being rightists on anyone who advocated increasing production.

The paper called on China's workers to "make up for the loss in production inflicted by the 'gang of four'—the name given to the leftists since they were arrested and disgraced last month. Because of the criticism of those who favored increased production and because of heightened political factionalism, China's industrial output is believed to have declined this year from its average growth rate of almost 10 per cent a year during the last 10 years. Chinese statistics for the first half of this year showed an increase of only 7 per cent, and a broadcast yesterday from Kwangtung Province said its factories had achieved only a 4.4-per-cent rise through September of this year.

More Pragmatic

The new allegation about the leftists' adverse influence on production is the latest in a series of indications that China's new leaders intend to return to a more pragmatic and conventional policy stressing economic growth.

They have already said they will reinstate the late Premier Chou En-lai's ambitious program to modernize China by the year 2000 and hinted they may adopt a less restrictive policy toward art and literature.

In addition, in an important editorial two days ago in the army paper, Chieh Fang Chun Pao, they proclaimed a more conservative attitude toward leadership, saying that China should be governed by "the most authoritative, influential and experienced" officials. That differs sharply with Mao's policy of more rapid promotion for younger party workers.

So far, Hua Kuo-feng, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist party, and his allies among the senior party bureaucrats and army commanders, have moved with surprising speed and apparently have encountered little opposition.

'Nonsense' Cited

In the article accusing the four senior leftists of disrupting production, Jen Min Jih Pao charged that the four had "reel[ed] off the following nonsense: 'When the revolution is well led, production automatically increases.'"

That allegation could also be interpreted as a direct refutation of one of Mao's own most cherished notions, that China's economy would advance fastest only if its leaders preserved the revolutionary values of hard work and mass enthusiasm.

Ranking Chinese officials have also told foreign visitors in the last few days that Miss Chiang and her fellow leftists had constantly interfered in economic decision-making, disrupting party meetings to interject their own poorly conceived ideas.

Boy Slain, 11 Wounded In Violence in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 2 (AP).—Unidentified gunmen today fired on a group of students at the Technical University here, killing a 14-year-old and wounding three other youths, police said. Five persons were wounded in Ankara and three in Izmir in clashes between rightist and leftist student gangs, police said. Campus violence in Turkey has claimed more than 50 lives in the last year.



AP.
MONUMENT IN MOSCOW—A statue of Friedrich Engels was dedicated yesterday in Kropotkin Square.

UN Council Lets PLO Join Debate On Israeli Actions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP).—The Security Council ignored U.S. opposition and voted yesterday to let the Palestine Liberation Organization join a debate on Israeli treatment of Palestinians in occupied Arab territories.

By a vote of 11-1, with three abstentions, the Council decided the PLO could participate with all the rights of a UN member country but without a vote.

The United States cast the negative vote, because of the form in which the invitation was issued, while Britain, France and Italy abstained.

The negative U.S. vote did not constitute a veto, because the issue was procedural and not substantive. The five permanent members of the 15-member council have veto power.

Before voting on PLO attendance, the council gave general consent to participation by Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel. They are not council members but are UN member states.

Delegates of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the PLO addressed the council before the debate was adjourned until Thursday. They accused the Israelis of beating Arabs in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, of condoning the desecration of Muslim holy places and of planning Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Subway Hit By Slowdown In Madrid

Action Hinders Traffic
Snarled by Bus Strike

MADRID, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A partial slowdown on the subway system and the interruption of a suburban railroad line today added to Madrid's transport problems created by a six-day-old bus strike.

The strike is one of Spain's most bitter and violent in recent years. It started over basic issues, but now mainly turns around the question of the workers' right to freely choose their representatives.

The 7,000 drivers, conductors and mechanics of the municipal bus company struck last Thursday in a dispute involving wage hikes and fringe benefits.

The failure to reach agreement was rooted in the insistence of the workers that the bus company deal with a newly elected bargaining committee all of whose members belong to outlawed leftist labor groups. The company, in turn, has said that it can legally deal only with the labor representatives picked under the government-controlled Franco-era trade union system.

Dispersed by Police

In what has almost become a ritual in the last few days, thousands of workers today gathered for a strike meeting near the main bus garage, only to be dispersed by riot police. Hundreds of strikers then marched to the central Plaza de España square, where police used truncheons and smoke bombs to scatter them.

Underground labor unions have threatened to call out subway workers, taxi drivers and industrial workers in support of the bus workers. They were believed to be behind a slowdown on some subway lines this morning.

Traffic soon returned to normal, but a railroad linking Plaza de España with suburban Carabanchel then went out of operation for two hours, reportedly because of an electrical failure.

This added to the traffic chaos in the city center. Authorities have chartered 400 private buses and manned another 500 with army and police drivers, but service is still spotty and many bus users prefer to go to work in their own cars.

Yesterday, the bus workers decided not to resume negotiations until authorities free seven arrested colleagues and the company rehires 33 employees fired as alleged strike agitators.

Labor lawyers said today that the Public Order Court—the political arm of the judiciary—has indicted the seven on various charges.

Belfast Detective Killed by Gunmen

BELFAST, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Unidentified gunmen fatally shot a plainclothes policeman today in the Roman Catholic area of west Belfast.

Police said the officer, not immediately identified, was seated in an unmarked car only a few yards from the offices of Sinn Féin, the legally operating political front of the outlawed Provisional Irish Republican Army, when the gunmen fired a burst of shots into the vehicle.

The officer, hit six times, was dead on arrival at Royal Victoria Hospital 300 yards away.

Travel in style. Go East with Pan Am.

There's a Pan Am flight
twice a week to
WARSAW
leaving Frankfurt 10.35
(Tuesdays & Saturdays)

There's a Pan Am flight
twice a week to
**BUDAPEST and
BUCHAREST**
leaving Frankfurt 10.35
(Wednesdays & Fridays)

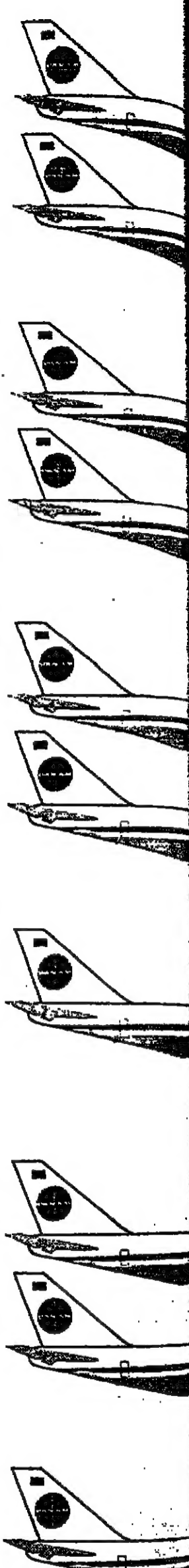
There's a Pan Am flight
twice a week to
BELGRADE
leaving Frankfurt 10.35
(Thursdays & Sundays)

There's a Pan Am flight
once a week to
PRAGUE
leaving Frankfurt 10.35
(Mondays)

There's a Pan Am flight
twice a week to
MOSCOW
leaving Copenhagen 12.00
(Fridays & Sundays)

There's a Pan Am flight
once a week to
WARSAW
leaving Copenhagen 13.15
(Thursdays)

Ask a travel agent for details
PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.




WILLIAM WHITELEY & COMPANY • DISTILLERS • SCOTLAND

**10 The voices
of children.**
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next
best thing to being there.

Important Swiss Financial Company near Selling
Groups issuing International Shares & Bonds
seeks contacts with

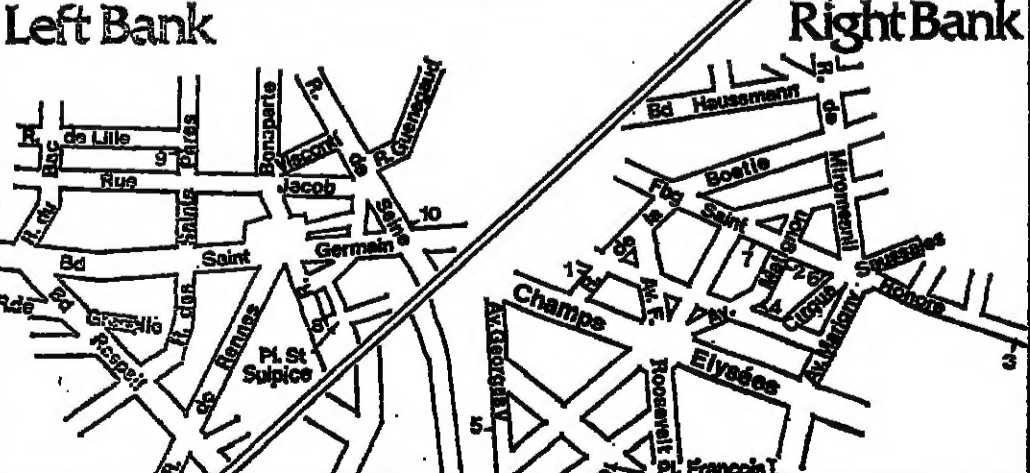
SELLING AGENTS
to visit banks and private.
Interesting conditions.
Write under: Cipher C18-118003.
PUBLICITAS, 9-11 Rue de France, CH-1211 GENEVA 3.

\$106.7 MILLION RETURN
for
\$60 MILLION - 10 YEARS
SECURED BY PROPERTY
APPRAISED IN EXCESS
OF \$80 MILLION!
CONTACT ME IMMEDIATELY.
E. R. HARRISON,
M.P.A. MARKETING COMPANY
495 South Arroyo Parkway,
Pasadena, California 91105.
TEL.: 213-796-8111.

**BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITIES**
appears every
Wednesday
To place an advertisement
contact our office in your
country (listed in classified
advertisements on back page)
or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de
Berli, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 235-28-90. Telex: 280509.

PARIS ART GALLERIES

Left Bank Right Bank



RIGHT BANK

(1) **ART CONSEIL**
ART INVESTMENT CONSULTANT
122 Rue La Boétie, 86. 235.05.55
Original print and single pieces of:
CASSINELLI, CRAGALL, CLAVE,
DUBOIS, M. A. TRIN, ESTEVE,
FITZGERALD, HARTUNG, JARDIN,
JARDIN, KWIATKOWSKI, ANDRE,
MAISON, MIRE, PICASSO, VILLON,
POLAKOFF, SOULAGES, VELICHOVIC,
VIERA DA SILVA, ZADKINE.
Oct.: ESTEVE, HARTUNG, FITZGERALD.

(2) **Galerie Emmanuel DAVID**
BERTRAND, CLAYETTE, DEMAN, ALAIN
FOURNIER, JUTAND, MENGY,
PEIRING, SEGOVIA, YAKOVLEV,
Sculptures: François BROCHET.

(3) **GALERIE DE FRANCE**
Paubourg Saint-Hippolyte (9e). 261.40.37.
Roussier le HANS HARTUNG

RIGHT BANK

(1) **WALLY FINDLAY**
GALLERIES INTERNATIONAL
New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris.
1 Avenue Matisse (9e). 232.76.74
LOROU
DEPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. thru Sat.

(2) **WALLY FINDLAY**
GEORGE V GALLERY
SIMEARI
60bis George V. Tel.: 225.35.30, daily
10 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

(3) **Galerie Hervé ODERMATT**
85 bis Pdg. Saint-Hippolyte (9e). 261.40.38
FASCIN, JACAR, ISLAM, LEGER,
MELKONIAN, BEAULIEUX, VIERA
DA SILVA, ROUAULT, WEISSBACH,
VELICHOVIC, LE TAOUANG,
Eligully, Lutz, Fendlin, Richter.

RIGHT BANK

(1) **GALERIE NICHIDO**
61 Faubourg St. Honoré (8e). 266.62.68
REV. CANGI: October 6-November 6.

LEFT BANK

(2) **LA DEMEURE**
6 P. Saint-Sulpice (6e). 266.62.74.
CONTEMPORARY, TAPES, TRIES.

(3) **Paul FACCHETTI**
6 R. des Saints-Pères (7e). 260.76.22.

(10) **GALERIE MELKI**
35 Rue de Seine (6e). 255.12.70
Globe, Bayles, Valadier, Severin,
Surrage, Metzinger, Marcoussis, Rivera,
Lhote, Léger, Braque, Picasso, Gris,
Torres-Garcia, Eluard, Merkin, Miro,
Braut, Braut.

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

Unesco's Best Course

An effort by Communist states, backed by some Third World states, to gain international approval for their own narrow view of the role of communications in society is climaxing at the current United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization conference in Nairobi. On the table is a comprehensive draft declaration whose central feature is: "States are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction." This draft, anathema to open societies with a free press tradition, was approved at a preliminary conference in Paris last December by 41 of the 80 or so delegations there. Had the United States and 13 other Western nations not just walked out on an anti-Zionism resolution, it would have failed. But it carried and is now the centerpiece at Nairobi. Realizing that approval of this Communist-model draft—on top of Unesco's previous anti-Israel moves—would wipe out what's left of U.S. support for participation in Unesco, the U.S. delegation is trying to head the draft off.

There is, fortunately, some reason to hope the United States will succeed. For awareness has spread in the West that the draft would legitimize internationally the principles of closed Communist societies, and contradict Unesco's mission to promote "the free flow of ideas by word and image." Western nations seem to have conveyed their concern to enough other countries, and to enough Unesco bureaucrats, including Director General Mahtab M'Bow, a Senegalese, to have made it likely that the Paris draft will be sidetracked.

Unesco's resolutions are not binding on member states, and so it normally proceeds by determinations of consensus. When matters become so politicized that they are brought to votes, as they were (by Yugoslav initiative) in Paris, then the essential purpose of this voluntary organization has been undermined. In Nairobi, where the feeling is strong that Unesco is hanging on for its very life, the only available way to build a consensus is to slide away from the Paris draft.

The Western interest in maintaining a

Unesco reasonably faithful to its libertarian charter would thereby be served. If other states are not to heed the charter's principles in their own policies, then the least they can do is to leave them formally intact for those who hold them dear. At the same time, practical steps can be taken in behalf of Third World states which are faced with real problems in organizing their communications but which do not have the resources or desire or self-confidence to solve those problems in a Western fashion. It would be wrong for Third World countries to place further controls over news sent from or to their territory for foreigners, for instance, but it would be well for them to be helped, if they so wish, to gather and disseminate more—and more reliable—news themselves. One does not have to accept Third World charges that Western news agencies are cultural and political predators in order to understand a country's reluctance to have its picture of the world, and the world's picture of it, drawn entirely by foreigners who are sometimes sympathetic and knowledgeable, sometimes not, but nevertheless are foreigners.

Unesco has another task: to end the crisis created by the Arabs' post-1973 attempt to convert international institutions, starting with Unesco, into Arab-controlled clubs. The attempt was successful only in Unesco. Arab-sponsored moves against Israel in that organization led, however, to suspension of financial support by various Western governments and to wide disruption of Unesco programs, many of which depend on voluntary individual participation. Under procedures arranged by Mr. M'Bow, the Nairobi conference will have the opportunity to let Israel return to a normal role so that the work of Unesco can go on. Whether this actually happens will hinge on the position of certain Third World swing states. By importing a political grievance into Unesco, the Arabs almost wrecked it. By re-exporting that grievance, Unesco can undo the damage to itself, nullify a noxious international precedent and, not so incidentally, give a small boost to the prospects for Arab-Israeli peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rhodesia's Alternatives

It's commonly said that the alternative to negotiated majority rule in Rhodesia is, in turn, white collapse and black civil war. That sequence, producing a wasted land, would be bad enough, although a case can be made that 1) the whites of Rhodesia long ago forfeited their claim for a happier outcome and 2) that the blacks of Zimbabwe are as entitled as anyone else to have a bash at each other—after all, we Americans did. But there could be an even grimmer alternative. South Africa, hearing a Rhodesian SOS, perhaps seeing whites die on home television screens, might respond in force, half out of feeling for white kin and half out of the calculation that the coming racial war had best be fought at a time and place of Pretoria's own choosing. Crazy? Perhaps. But not out of the question. The Cubans, of course, would surely come in. One hesitates to finish writing out the likely scenarios. They're all appalling.

Contemplation of those stark choices would, we believe, substantially improve the prospects for agreement between the white Rhodesians and the black nationalists now negotiating, or rather, posturing, under British auspices in Geneva. And here is yet another set of considerations they could usefully regard. If the negotiation succeeds, the new nation can fairly expect significant outside support for its multiracial development. But if the negotiation fails, and especially if Americans see it to fail not as a result of Ian Smith's obstinacy but despite his good faith, then there will

be a corresponding U.S. reluctance, we suspect, to help out. The U.S. initiative for negotiated majority rule enjoys broad non-partisan support. Analytically speaking, we doubt that anything like the same degree of support could be mustered in the event that the U.S. initiative was grossly abused, by either blacks or whites.

It took a minor miracle to get the parties into the same hall in Geneva but it will take a major miracle to break the freeze that clutched the negotiation the instant it began. Ian Smith is clinging to what he, and he alone, imagines is a U.S. life preserver. The black nationalists are jockeying for position against each other; whether any of them controls the guerrillas who are increasingly active, is doubtful. The British profess to see a glimmer of light but others see only a great gap on the key question of how and when the transition to majority rule will be made.

So great is the gap, in fact, that the United States seems to be trying to push Britain into accepting a more direct and even a physical role on the ground to bring the transition off. Preoccupied—to put it mildly—at home, the British are understandably wary. Yet the estrangement created by black distrust of white intentions, and white fear of black reprisal, is so overwhelming that something just that difficult may have to be attempted. As we say, the alternatives—not only civil war but foreign involvement—are appalling.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Land Reform in India

It is 25 years since the first announcement of land reform in India, but the project remained on paper until 1972, when a second attempt was started. On the strength of the overwhelming electoral victory Mrs. Gandhi had gained in that year, she put pressure on state governments to push ahead with reform without fear or favor. The aim was to limit how much land could be held by a single family, to distribute the surplus among landless peasants and to provide investment aids for facilities such as deep wells to help make the smaller holdings thus formed viable. However, once again

the plan bogged down in regional objections and administrative complications. So when Mrs. Gandhi declared her state of emergency 16 months ago she gave as one of the reasons for doing it the necessity to get things moving in land reform at last. During the first few weeks that followed a few hundred thousand acres were in fact redistributed and some progress was made in other directions. But in spite of all the talk, the best Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram can currently offer as a practical program is to declare 1976-77 the "Year of the Land Register." The big landowners of the Congress party are still at the brake. —From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

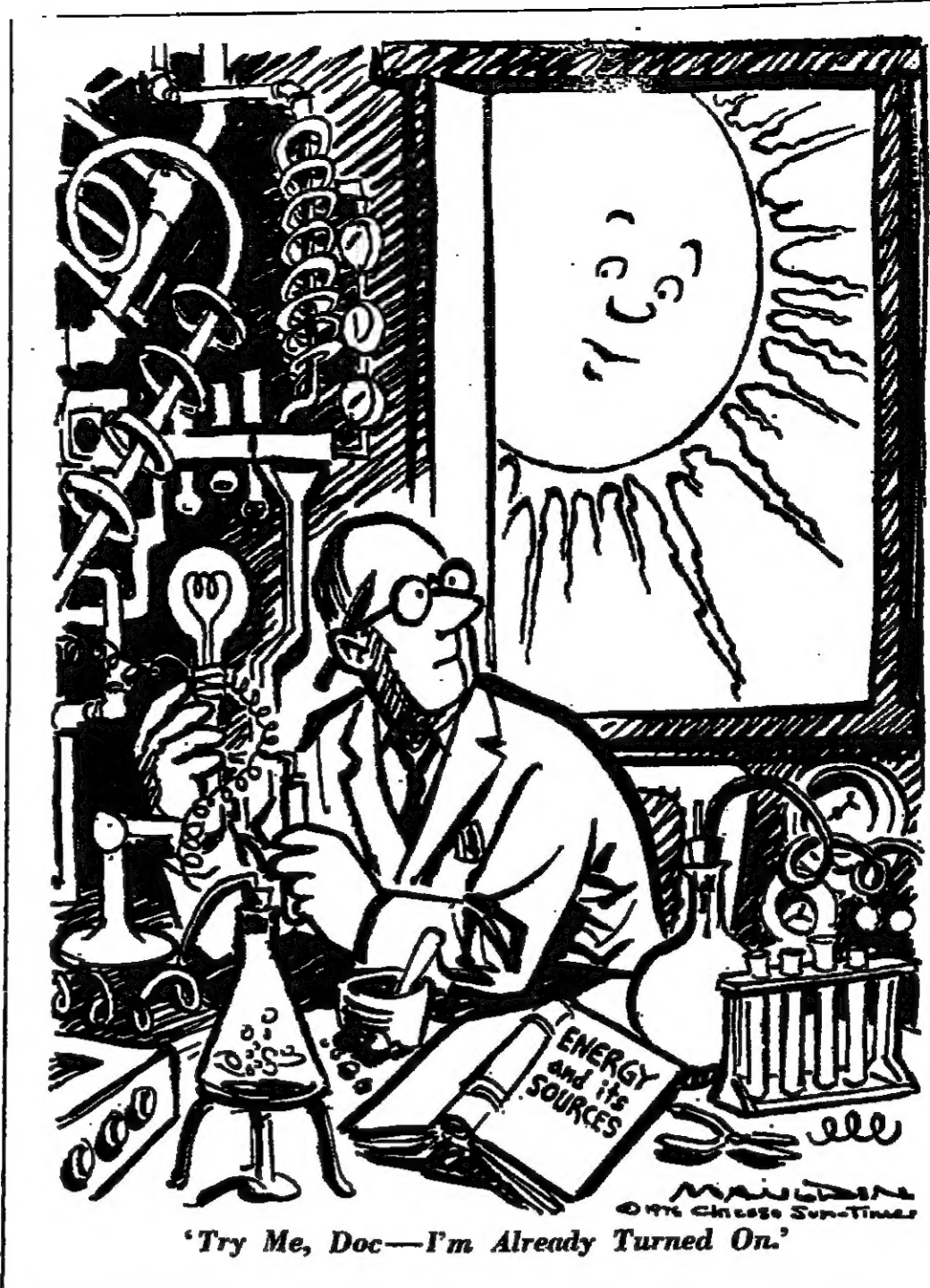
November 3, 1901

PARIS.—Considerable changes are now being made in the rooms on the first floor of the Louvre devoted to Egyptian and Greek antiquities. Their main object is to "bring up the smaller curiosities to the front," like German verbs in Mark Twain's suggestions for reforming the language, so that they may be visible to the naked eye.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1926

NEW YORK.—Democratic Gov. Al Smith has been elected for the fourth time as governor of the State of New York. Latest estimates tonight placed his plurality at 500,000 votes in New York City. Nationally, the Democrats seem to have cut into the Republican majority, but all the returns are not in, so conclusions and rejoicing will have to wait.



What the Election Means Abroad

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—Although the mill U.S. electoral campaign featured many and often confusing appeals to the so-called ethnic vote, most foreign countries were genuinely indifferent about the results save for a few with very special interests, such as Greece, which figured it might get more support against Turkey from a Democratic than a Republican president.

But this bored attitude abroad is due for an abrupt change before the fresh administration's first year in office ends. For it is perfectly clear that no matter who is chosen to start things off at the State and Defense Departments next January, major shifts in actual policy goals will gradually become identifiable. One may also at least hope that some reform and restructuring of policy methods will be achieved.

Growing interest in Third World relationships that became increasingly marked in Washington from 1973 on will unquestionably have to take a major leap forward. It would be sound for the administration to contemplate the wisdom of Peking's long-term policy of cementing Chinese relationships with developing nations everywhere.

Tardy

For much too long a time we have been tardy in that respect. The only things that really woke us up were the energy crisis following the OPEC embargo in 1973 and southern Africa's crisis following the Portuguese empire's dismantling.

Likewise, there is bound to be an increasingly visible moral tone in policy developments—bound to be, because the American people increasingly manifest a desire for it. This must ultimately imply more pressures against excessively dictatorial regimes in Latin America—although the United States is certainly not going to intervene forcibly for or against any ideological credo—and also gradual encouragement to U.S. concerns to reduce their activities in South Africa, unless its pace of racial reform perceptibly mounts.

Benjamin Franklin urged that honesty was the best policy. Morality, it can be argued, or at least an identifiable moral content, is the best foreign policy. Only when this becomes apparent to other nations will our position in the UN and our access to reasonably priced raw materials improve.

Democracy, as we know it, is a dwindling form of government on this crowded earth. If we wish to invigorate the system we so fervently prefer, we must take the lead in facing international problems such as population, food distribution, cheap financing of poor lands, etc. To date we have talked more than we have acted in these domains.

Defense Strategy

Finally, it is time the architects of our defense strategy should reconsider the appalling lag behind the Soviet Union and China with respect to passive nuclear defense programs such as mass evacuation plans and anti-fallout shelters.

Ignoring this facet of implicit danger in our contemporary world is stupid—as both Moscow and Peking openly acknowledge by their actions. In an emergency, as things are, we might find ourselves in the position of a

family that spent the home insurance money on finer furniture instead of protecting the house. One may hope, also, that serious consideration will be given to naming two cabinet ministers of equal rank to handle U.S. overseas relations: a secretary of state who stays home and tends shop, including congressional relations; and a secretary for foreign affairs who handles the ceaseless negotiations in which we are involved abroad.

In that way both our organization and application of policy will be effectively improved. Even Kissinger has expressed himself in favor of this idea.

Banal Speeches

Of course, the emphasis outlined above may not initially be greeted with enthusiasm by our European allies who have felt for years, primarily because of the long Vietnam war, that we

tended to ignore them—despite banal speeches and adages.

This area—the sphere of NATO's military planning—is in woefully condition with a new reason creeping over the horizon and a tendency to doubt U.S. intentions. Moreover, a combination of previous U.S. unilateralism and massive corruption by some of our leading firms has encouraged the Euro-Communism we both fear and condemn—the latter in a provocative, possibly counterproductive way.

One means of helping our friends is by insuring that the next crop of envoys we send—everywhere, but above all to our allies—is experienced, intelligent and professionally competent. All too often in the past we have made the mistake of half-emulating Caligula. That Roman emperor made his horse a consul. We have made too many horses rear-ends ambassadors.

On the Crest of a Small Wave

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Electorates are regularly advised that the next election will decide whether there will be desolation and despair, charred houses and spectral voices wailing in the air, muffled drums of tragedy, heresies, schisms, tempests, tumults, lawless hurricanes, floods, plagues and shipwrecks, or whether the earth will smile, the earth will exult, and the land will flow with milk and honey and nectar.

But the United States has come of middle age. It is hard to excite or disappoint. And neither candidate seems genuinely passionate about any issue. As columnist Murray Kempton has said, the absence of honest passion is an attribute of professional wheedlers. Both candidates have experienced fits of generosity of the sort that seize characters in Charles Dickens's novels. In the final debate they were asked what sacrifices they would ask Americans to make. President Ford replied that the nation must stiffen its spine and bravely endure a tax cut. Jimmy Carter said that his administration would require less sacrifice than Ford was contemplating. This was an appropriate ending to a campaign that began with the candidates competing to see who could most emphatically assure farmers that national policy never will be allowed to interfere with the farmers' profitable business of alleviating the Soviet Union's food shortage.

An 'If'

The most interesting question of this political season is how this came to be a close election. Since 1928 Republicans have won just four presidential elections, twice with a war here and twice when the Democratic party was drawing and quartering itself. If the 1980 election had been two days later—or if LBJ's Vietnam peace initiative had been made on the Saturday before the election rather than on Thursday; that is, if it had been made too late to allow President Thieu time to reject it before election day—Republicans probably would have held the White House only eight of the last 44 years, and then only thanks to a five-star general who could as easily have been elected as a Democrat.

The GOP limped into the 1976 campaign crippled by the worst political scandal in U.S. history. (Surely, the remarkable fact is not that Walter Mondale has tried to make an issue of Watergate, but that he has had to try so hard.) Then came a bitter and protracted nomination battle.

Ford would have lost the nomination if, in the 500 New Hampshire Republican caucuses, he had switched to Reagan. If Reagan had begun his better television appearances, or his slashing attacks on Ford's foreign policies, a few weeks earlier. Having won the nomination, Ford saddles himself with a running mate whose campaigning has been something of an embarrassment. Yet today Ford and Carter are stumbling toward the finish line so close together that it is reasonable to believe that any number of other possible Republican nominees would have beaten Carter easily.

The Democratic candidate, like his rival, has been brought low by, among other things, a greater leveler, the grotesque campaign process. During the 1982 campaign, Dwight Eisenhower, just seven years after commanding the greatest military force in history, sat in a New York television studio. The face that had felt the sting of sea spray off Normandy was now caked with pink makeup, and a flask was reeking a script for a commercial. Eisenhower signed: "To think an old soldier should come to this."

The 1976 campaign has been about five times as frenetic and generally degrading as the 1982 campaign was. It has demonstrated what such a process can do to candidates whose public stature

Peter Lennon

From London:

The present explosion of panic over educational standards is related, like everything else, to the economic crisis.

LONDON.—After the deep baritone warning from Prime Minister James Callaghan two weeks ago about low standards of basic education in Britain, the air has become full of the falsetto cries of the packs who have for long been eager to rend the present informal system of teaching here and replace it with a system of rigid control.

The British educational system gives rare freedom to teachers as regards the methods they employ and the content of their curriculum. Neither local authorities nor the Department of Education can effectively interfere. The school inspector, that image of predatory authority, knows that it is as much his peace of mind as his performance of teachers or the achievements of classes throughout the school year. He seems to spend his time at a tactful distance in vague analysis of general trends.

Enjoy Experience

The result of this freedom has been a perplexing number of free-wheeling experiments which deliberately reject old systems of learning by rote, or learning for mundane practical reasons, in favor of creating a climate where Britain's 5.5 million pupils could enjoy the experience of learning. Surveys have shown that teachers tended to rank accuracy well below attributes such as learning to develop confidence, tolerance and a worthwhile set of values. They seemed to have gone into the business of shaping personality rather than simply nourishing the mind.

This was partly modern pedagogical thinking, but it contained some features, in more democratic guise, of the ancient tradition of turning out chaps who did not have to know much that was useful but would know the right tone of voice to use to get things done. Unfortunately there was little proof that the present approach was turning out beautifully balanced little ladies and gentlemen, but there was every evidence that it was delivering a generation of illiterates to the work force.

The present explosion of panic is emotionally related, like everything else, to the economic crisis. Employers have been clamorous in their complaints about the low standard of basic education they find in their young recruits. Mr. Callaghan decided that the country needed better educated people to help regenerate industry. He said that there was a need for a more technological bias in science teaching rather than just playing with Bunsen burners and chemicals which provide a jolly stink, presumably. He wanted

studies which would lead to practical applications in the real world rather than just academic achievement. He wanted there was a danger to people in liberal arts. From now on this between education and industry would be a key part in government. It was a roasting call to turn up the boys and pack them into industry. It rather alarmed the fact that when they were there would be no job for them—not with over 1.5 million unemployed.

But a reform in the educational system is now a major issue. If one were to choose the over which most disastrophes has hovered it would be the one which helped introduce people into acceptance of experience methods. They were perfect for years that their little wings was being turned into a mathematician.

This is because when he came home from school and you told him if he had any "mum" would scornfully reject and primitive notion. What he deep into was number—the binary system, computers and statistics. This was the thing that could get him the moon.

The parent who had suffered mental paralysis at thought of even old Bible math was out of his depth. If asked to demonstrate, he could, with weightless ease, on a quick line of numbers progression, reduce half of it to zeros and scoop up what was left in a simple addition. He did this or what the parent, it gradually became clear that it was a mystery to child, too. Indeed, a survey read that a lot of teachers were not too clear about what was teaching.

The showdown must have when parents took a close look at the binary system. In this offspring claimed, one and no longer made two but zero, was unnervingly like the music made by the desert pound sterling. That was much, particularly when it came clear that while the moon he could not be to make his way around supermarket without grave financial loss.

Great Battle

So the great battle began, first cry, and one raised by Prime Minister, was for a curriculum which would be common to all schools. This meant that teachers could longer make up their own little of colorful, playful, jests.

But this apparently practical suggestion carries a load of political dynamite. It would mean that for the first time teachers would be taking dictation from central government. Teachers see this as an attempt to return to the old pyramid of authority with government, school masters and dominating teachers at the top, and the children smothered under. Certainly now that teachers are reading ideologies into books set by government departments there would be a of conflict.

Many teachers are no longer confident that the old experimental ways work. The young ones, themselves a product of the free-wheeling experimental system, may well be passing on their own inadequate basic skills to their pupils.

M. K. AGARWAL

Letters

India's Population

Control of population growth is the single most important factor in the eventual health of India as a viable nation. Although already tardy, the few measures recently adopted are the current state of emergency. Mrs. Gandhi is against compulsory sterilization only because she does not wish to aggravate public opinion already very much against the corrupt and power-hungry war lords. If the Muslim minority in India cannot

be prevailed upon to accept a face of a secular society, tolerated by the majority, it should be free to emigrate.

After all, many people do like curtailment of personal freedom, and so on and so forth, nothing is being done to assist them. Sterilization should be immediate and compulsory throughout India as a matter of priority and so maintained until the masses are able to temper privileges with duties required for the functioning of any democracy.

Paris.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert T. MacDonald

Editor

Murray M. Weiss

Harry Bachr. Senior Editorial Writer

Managing Editor

George W. Bates

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 8,330,000 F
R.C. Paris No. 228121. 21, Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08
Tel.: 22-22-00. Telex: 280-560 Herald. Paris. Cahier Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer
© 1976 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No. 94231

December 6, 1976
a special report by the
International Herald Tribune

In its first in-depth study on energy, the International Herald Tribune will report on energy financing, the different sources of energy, and how the various Western governments are trying to tackle energy-related problems.

In addition to regular distribution with the newspaper, Focus on Energy will be sent by the International Herald Tribune to 1,800 leading industrialists and bankers throughout the world.

or call your local Herald Tribune representative. Addresses are listed on the back page.

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates				
	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5 1/2-5 3/4	—	—	N.A.
1 M.	5-5 1/4	3 3/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 3/4	—
7 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-2	—
6 M.	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/4-4 1/2	1 3/4-2 1/4	—

Current

By reading across this table you can find the current exchange rates, one unit of the national currencies of each country, in terms of U.S. dollars. These rates do not take into account the effect of the new dollar.

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Amsterdam	2.5195	4.0000	104.58	56	7
Brussels (c)	35.25	15.2630	7		
London	2.4803	3.2517	---	3.43	7
Paris	869.80	1.377	359.35	1	
Zurich	2.4572	3.8707	101.30		

The following are dollar values:

Japanese Yen: 360 Yen = \$1.00
 Swiss Franc: 20 Swiss Francs = \$1.00
 Hong Kong \$: 4,430.00 The Canadian

International Bonds		Midday Index	
Dollar Bonds		N Zealand 9 1/2	
Air France 9 1/4-87	103 1/4	NyKombk	
Ashland 8-87	98	Nopolps 9 1/2	
Aust. R.D. 9 1/4-80	103 1/4	Norschi 9 1/2	
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96 1/2	NorthAMR	
Bell Cons 8 1/4-86	103 1/4	Norway 9 1/2	
BFCF 8 1/4-83	101 1/4	Norway 8 1/2	
B.N.P. 9 1/4-81	104 1/4	Occidental 9 1/2	
		Ontario 9-80	

931	10275	10114
932	10276	10115
933	10277	10116
934	10278	10117
935	10279	10118
936	10280	10119
937	10281	10120
938	10282	10121
939	10283	10122
940	10284	10123
941	10285	10124
942	10286	10125
943	10287	10126
944	10288	10127
945	10289	10128
946	10290	10129
947	10291	10130
948	10292	10131
949	10293	10132
950	10294	10133
951	10295	10134
952	10296	10135
953	10297	10136
954	10298	10137
955	10299	10138
956	10300	10139
957	10301	10140
958	10302	10141
959	10303	10142
960	10304	10143
961	10305	10144
962	10306	10145
963	10307	10146
964	10308	10147
965	10309	10148
966	10310	10149
967	10311	10150
968	10312	10151
969	10313	10152
970	10314	10153
971	10315	10154
972	10316	10155
973	10317	10156
974	10318	10157
975	10319	10158
976	10320	10159
977	10321	10160
978	10322	10161
979	10323	10162
980	10324	10163
981	10325	10164
982	10326	10165
983	10327	10166
984	10328	10167
985	10329	10168
986	10330	10169
987	10331	10170
988	10332	10171
989	10333	10172
990	10334	10173
991	10335	10174
992	10336	10175
993	10337	10176
994	10338	10177
995	10339	10178
996	10340	10179
997	10341	10180
998	10342	10181
999	10343	10182
1000	10344	10183

Rate

ber 2, 1976

of Friday's closing inter-bank tor-
the value of the major currencies
of the following financial centers
t bank service charges

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	5																																												

[illegible]

GNR	2.21
Goodyear	7.52
Gold Fields	1.77
Hill Ltd	1.30
Inco	6.98
Imperial	14.62
Mackay Radio	3.45
Manitoba Exp	1.00
Imps	0.51
Noranda	0.75
Aleutian B.	1.99
Nichols	0.65
Nippon	1.00
Rand Miner	1.70
Rank Org	1.20
Pacific Union	41.25
R.T.E.	3.81
Sheriff	1.64
Thorn (A)	1.00
Tyco Invest	2.56
Union Carb	7.45
Vickers	1.00
West Lda	22.00
West Deep	7.50
Woolworth	1.00

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds
Quotations in cents unless noted

STP Bank	154	154
100 Cdn Ind Pow	154	154
100 Cdn Ind	154	154
475 Can Bath	214	214
200 Dom Bridge	79 1/2	79 1/2
200 Dom Steel	175	175
222 Montreal A	174	174
272 Montreal G	174	174
1000 Royal Trust	174	174
542 Price Co.	174	174
200 Roland A	475	475
2000 Royal Bank	174	174
1529 Roy Trust & S	174	174

Total sales 245,274 shares

High Low Last

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October, 1976

FENOSA

Fuerzas Eléctricas del Noroeste, S.A.

— U.S. \$30,000,000 —

Medium Term Loan

managed by

European Banking Company
Limited

Chase Manhattan
Limited

co-managed by

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft

International Commercial Bank
Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

provided by

Banco Central S.A.
London Branch

Banco Pastor, S.A.

Bank Mees & Hoop NV

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.
Luxembourg

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

European Banking Company
Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft

International Commercial Bank
Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

Midland Bank
Limited

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey)
Limited

Österreichische Volksbanken
Aktiengesellschaft

RBC Finance, B.V.

Swiss Italian Banking Corporation
Limited

Toronto Dominion Bank

Agent:

European Banking Company
Limited

— DM 25,000,000 —

Medium Term Fixed Rate Loan

managed by

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

provided by

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

Industriekreditbank AG— Deutsche Industriebank

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Agent:

Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)

J.K. Denies Seeking World Loan

KYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A Japanese official has denied today that Japan is seeking a \$10 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help in reducing its foreign debt.

The report, and one on similar lines in Business Week magazine, gave a brief boost to foreign exchange markets at the end of a week of record falls.

pan TV Companies Agree
to British Market Conditions

KYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A group of Japanese television companies has agreed today to accept the conditions of the British market for television sets.

The group, which includes the Japanese Electronic Industry Association, the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Association, and the Japan Television Manufacturers Association, agreed to accept the conditions of the British market for television sets.

The group also agreed to accept the conditions of the British market for television sets.

The group also agreed to accept the conditions of the British market for television sets.

Money Reserves

INDOR, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Reserve Bank of India today announced that its foreign exchange reserves had fallen to \$10 billion during October.

The Reserve Bank of India today announced that its foreign exchange reserves had fallen to \$10 billion during October.

For customers serviced by
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER AND SMITH
(Middle East) S.A.L.

BEIRUT OFFICE
ON BEHALF OF
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INC.

FOR CONTINUATION OF SERVICES DURING PRESENT
UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PLEASE CONTACT:
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH S.A.F.
96, AVENUE D'ENNA
75116 PARIS - FRANCE
TELEPHONE: 723-72-20

TELEX: 610964, CABLE: MERLEAP PARIS OR ANY MERRILL LYNCH
OFFICE THAT IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU.

**19. To expedite
a delivery.**

An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next
best thing to being there.

MARITIME FRUIT WARRANTS

Notice to holders of Share Subscription Warrants of Maritime Fruit Carriers Company Limited ("MFC") Governed by Warrant Agency Agreement, dated as of August 31, 1972, among MFC, Maritimecor, S.A. ("Maritimecor") and Bankers Trust International Limited, as Warrant Agent ("Warrant Agent").

Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company ("Trustee"), as trustee under the Trust Agreement, dated as of August 31, 1972, among MFC, Maritimecor and the Trustee hereby gives notice to each of the aforesaid warrant holders that the secured obligations (as defined in said Trust Agreement) are declared on June 3, 1976, to be immediately due and payable in accordance with the provisions of said Trust Agreement. The holder of each such warrant therefore has a right to surrender such warrant to the Warrant Agent for a purpose of requiring Maritimecor to purchase such warrant in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Warrant Purchase Agreement endorsed on such warrant. The Warrant Agent has been advised that holders' warrants to purchase in excess of 70% of the aggregate of MFC's Class A Shares which may be purchased pursuant to all of the warrants have to date surrendered or indicated their intention to surrender their warrants to the Warrant Agent. Each warrant may be surrendered by signing a Surrender of Rights Under Warrant Purchase Agreement on the back of the warrant and mailing or delivering it to the Warrant Agent at its address at 55-60 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1JF, England, accompanied by (1) a declaration by the holder thereof that such holder is surrendering such warrant for the purpose of requiring its release by Maritimecor in accordance with provisions of a Warrant Purchase Agreement endorsed on such warrant and (2) a specification of the name and address of the person to whom payments are to be made. Payments in respect of a warrant purchase obligation from funds held by a Trustee cannot be effected until the warrant has been properly surrendered to the Warrant Agent.

Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company
October 25, 1976

Goof by IRS Endangers
Probe of Tax Avoidance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—A bureaucratic blunder by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service is threatening to undermine the government's biggest tax-fraud investigations, a year-long effort to learn how wealthy businessmen, entertainers and some organized crime figures evade taxes by concealing income abroad.

The mistake, which the IRS maintains was committed unintentionally by low-level employees, delivered into the hands of four defendants in a major tax case 90 pages of secret documents outlining the government's progress and strategy in pursuing Project Haven, the code name for an intensive investigation into the use of offshore trusts for tax avoidance.

One defendant, Burton Kanner, senior partner in a Chicago law firm, obtained the IRS documents for \$9,000 simply by filing a routine request under the Freedom of Information Act. The IRS gave him the material even though it identifies Mr. Kanner and his associates as chief among the talented lawyers who "purvey" the very tax-saving devices that the IRS is seeking to curb.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

In fact, Mr. Kanner is already using the government documents against the government. In Chicago Federal Court, the four defendants recently filed a supposedly secret five-page IRS memo titled "current status and future plans" of Project Haven as part of a motion to suppress the government's evidence.

The IRS goof could have serious consequences. A damage analysis prepared in the chief counsel's office concludes that release of the documents endangers both successful prosecution of the fraud case against Mr. Kanner and his associates and the success of Project Haven itself.

U.S. Lends to Poor-Credit Nations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—About two-thirds of the U.S. Export-Import Bank's outstanding loans to borrowers abroad at the close of 1975 were to buyers of U.S. exports in the "less creditworthy countries," a congressional group disclosed yesterday.

In a review of Exim Bank lending operations, the Congressional Budget Office said the agency has lent "substantial amounts" to borrowers in the most creditworthy countries but "the structure of its portfolio indicates also that much of its activity is aimed at countries less likely to receive credit in the private market."

The Congressional Budget Office staff report was not critical of the Exim Bank on this point. In fact, the report noted that some supporters of the U.S. export credit agency argue that the bank is needed not only to overcome "real barriers to the supply of domestic funds of export financing, but also because private lenders do not want to raise credits to borrowers in some countries."

The congressional staff report indicated that the Exim Bank, as recently as December, 1975, considered the top-rated countries as including France, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Venezuela, Canada, Australia, Japan and Iran.

Some of the "poorly-rated countries," the report added, are

"Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Zaire, Korea, Argentina and Peru."

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

credits to borrowers in less-creditworthy countries.

The report also said that Congress has used the bank as a "tool of foreign policy" for some time, by permitting or prohibiting certain types of transactions. The bank, for example, currently is prohibited from authorizing any new loans to the Soviet Union, although a few years ago Congress eased earlier restrictions to permit such credits.

The congressional report said that the Exim Bank had about \$33.24 billion in outstanding loans and guarantees to borrowers abroad at the end of 1975; approximately 61.3 per cent involved

Judge Dismisses Part of Suit
Against Top U.S. Drug Firms

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—A major portion of a U.S. anti-trust lawsuit against five of the nation's largest drug manufacturers has been dismissed by a federal judge.

U.S. District Court Judge Miles Lord dismissed one of three counts in the suit that was filed in 1968. If upheld in an appellate court, the dismissal will reduce from \$205 million to about \$41 million the amount of damages the government could collect.

Judge Lord dismissed the section of the suit which alleges that three of the drug firms used de-

ceit to help one firm obtain a patent on certain antibiotics, and then sold the antibiotics to government agencies at inflated prices.

The three drug firms involved in the dismissal are American Cyanamid Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., and Bristol-Myers Inc. The two firms involved in other portions of the anti-trust suit are Squibb Inc. and Upjohn Inc.

Judge Lord said the section of the suit was dismissed because the government was aware that fraud may have been used to obtain the patents before the drugs were purchased by federal agencies. The ruling is expected to be appealed.

The suit by the federal government is among more than 100 court actions that have been taken against the drug firms since 1968. More than \$250 million have been paid by the firms to various plaintiffs, including \$50 million to five plaintiffs that joined the federal government in the current suit.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

The government is the last major plaintiff in what has been called one of the largest and most complex anti-trust suits.

ceit to help one firm obtain a patent on certain antibiotics, and then sold the antibiotics to government agencies at inflated prices.

The three drug firms involved in the dismissal are American Cyanamid Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., and Bristol-Myers Inc. The two firms involved in other portions of the anti-trust suit are Squibb Inc. and Upjohn Inc.

ACROSS			45 Marbles	18 Essential thing
1 Kind of poke or burn	47 German admiral	21 Sound from Fido		
5 —fly	48 Kind of nail	23 Certain kicks		
9 Impressive	52 Lists in detail	24 Sheen		
14 City in Brazil	56 Porch	35 Composer Ned		
15 Producer of magic	57 Motorist's cache	26 Viewpoint		
16 Benefit	58 Chipmunk's cache	27 River to the Danube		
17 Did push-ups	59 Man or Wight	28 Gem weight		
19 Metal titanium	60 Size of quantity	29 Jew's school		
20 Jewelry items	61 Earmed—	30 Fend—flaws		
21 Classes	62 Related	33 Indistinct		
22 Hence	63 Begone!	26 Participants in a July game		
23 Ship part				
24 Rio—				
27 Emerged from concealment	DOWN	41 Decreased gradually		
31 Partner of lat.	1 Footprint	44 Poet's word		
32 Humorist Cobb	2 De— (sumptuous)	46 Passage for entrance		
34 Vestige	3 Accessible	48 —for time		
35 Keyboard instrument	4 Caretaker	49 Norwegian king		
37 Dexterity	5 With-it one	50 Human or mill		
38 Wading bird	6 Mute	51 Wild or		
39 —bill of goods to	7 Waller, items	52 —facko		
40 Sea—	8 Unmarching	53 Galvanizing agent		
42 High in pitch	9 Essential thing	54 Silkworm		
43 Detect	10 Casseroles, etc.	55 Paving stone		
	11 Diminish	57 Pose		
	12 Rains			
	13 Raines			

ARVIE.....	10	43	Clear	MADRID.....	13	58	Clear
DEEDMAN.....	10	50	Cloudy	MIAMI.....	14	55	Fog
ARA.....	17	62	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	9	23	Cloudy
ENN.....	20	65	Overcast	MOSCOW.....	2	23	Snow
.....	21	66	MUNICH.....	11	40	Clear
GRADE.....	15	53	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	16	61	Clear
LIN.....	9	46	Rain	NICE.....	10	61	Cloudy
.....	11	53	Clear	OSLO.....	8	40	Snow
HARVEST.....	10	61	Overcast	PARIS.....	11	51	Cloudy
APET.....	15	53	Cloudy	FRAGUE.....	9	40	Snow
ABLANCA.....	10	60	Clear	ROME.....	12	64	Clear
.....	14	65	Rain	SOFT.....	13	64	Clear
OSTA DEL SOL.....	10	65	STOCKHOLM.....	10	55	Fog
DUBLIN.....	6	43	Clear	TEHRAN.....	16	61	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	14	44	Clear	TEL AVIV.....	60	Clear
FLORENCE.....	17	67	Overcast	TUNIS.....	48	Overcast
FRANKFURT.....	11	52	Overcast	VIENNA.....	8	48	Overcast
HEVETA.....	10	50	Rain	WARSAW.....	8	40	Clear
.....	18	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	10	50	Overcast
LANSE.....	-3	36	Snow	ZURICH.....	10	50	Overcast
PALMAS.....	25	71	Clear				
.....	26	72	Clear				
DON.....	9	49	Clear				
.....	10	50	Clear				
ANGELEN.....	11	70	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coastguard at 1200 GMT others at 1200 GMT.)

South could afford to lose two trump tricks but not three, and it was vital to cut the defenders' communications in clubs. South suggested a sophisticated way of doing this: Leading the diamond queen from dummy at

Print the
Yesterday's
"R"

10-10-68

219

South could afford to lose two trump tricks but not three, and it was vital to cut the defenders' communications in clubs. South suggested a sophisticated way of doing this: Leading the diamond queen from dummy at

♠ KJ72
 ♠ AJ108543
 ♠ Q
 ♠ K8

Both sides were vulnerable. North-South had a part-score of 50.

South	West	North	East
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond nine.

